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## Jacksonville Republican | January 1863

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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JANUARY

**"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."**

WHOLE NO. 1358.

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piration of thirty days from the date of its approval by the Governor, and shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months after a treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States.

Approved Dec. 8th, 1862.  
N. B.—All papers in the State will publish the above acts for one week and forward their accounts received to this office for payment.  
JOHN B. TAYLOR,  
dec1211w. Private Secretary.

**Jacksonville Republican.**  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.  
January 1, 1863.

Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up very soon, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative but this.

**The New Year—Our Prospects.**  
Our last paper closed the 26th volume, and this number, issued on first day of the new year, commences the 27th volume. We have thus far, successfully struggled against all the causes which have combined to compel us to a rise in the price of our paper; and for the success of this effort, we acknowledge our obligations to our punctual patrons.

But we turn from the consideration of our own paltry affairs, and recur to the all-absorbing topic of our national difficulties. Although the year which has just closed, has been one of war and bloodshed, distress, calamity and tribulation; yet it has been one of an almost unbroken series of triumphs for our arms—such we venture to say, considering the numbers and power of our foes as has not a parallel in ancient or modern history. Our victories have been more than ten fold those of our enemy; and the last, that at Fredericksburg, has been one of brilliant triumph for us, and defeat, overthrow and utter demoralization of our ruthless and mercenary invaders: who, notwithstanding all their fair but false pretences, stand exposed to the world, prosecuting a war only of conquest, subjugation and plunder.

In the west too, victory perches upon our banners; and we verily believe, the dawn of peace is now brighter than at any previous time. This opinion we found, not upon our own ardent wishes, but upon the sayings and doings of our enemy. The time was, when we strove to avoid this cruel and unnecessary war and made earnest efforts for peace: now these efforts are almost entirely confined to our enemies.

While we bid farewell to the old year, dropping the tears of affectionate sorrow upon the never-fading laurels of our fallen brave, let us hail the new one, with cheering hope, trusting in God, that in it, may be early inaugurated, a lasting and honorable peace.

Our friends, J. M. Renfro, will leave this place, for the army in Virginia, next Monday week, 12th inst. He will take letters for the 10th Ala. Regt. also notices of clothing for members of Co. G.

Our friend, John P. Foway arrived in this place on Saturday night last, from his new field of duty in Mississippi. He is in fine spirits, respecting our prospects. That section, his general health appears to be good. We are sorry to say that his wound, from which he has long suffered, is not doing well, and of late has become so troublesome as to disqualify him in a measure for active duties for a time.

**Rev. N. D. Renfro.**  
In the letter of our correspondent "C" from Richmond, in our last paper, giving a list of the killed and wounded in Co. B & C, 5th Ala. Bat., the name of LUTHER N. D. RENFRO, appeared as missing. We have since received a letter from his only brother, Rev. J. J. D. Renfro, pastor of the Baptist Church at Talladega, containing the sad intelligence, that he had learned by telegraph, that his brother had been shot dead on the battlefield in the battle of Fredericksburg.

Ident. Renfro was, at the time of his departure for the army, pastor of the Baptist Church in this place, and highly esteemed by our whole community. By his zeal and devotion, and intense application to study, he was rapidly improving in ministerial ability and usefulness; but alas! he has been cut off in the prime of life. We have seldom if ever known one more uniform and consistent in his christian walk and deportment—one in whom there seemed less guile, or disposition of complaint or censure. We doubt whether any one ever heard him speak evil of any human being, outside of his ministerial duty. But we will not attempt to speak of his merits as they deserve—leaving that task to some one who knew him better, and who is more capable of doing justice to the memory of his many virtues.

We publish in to-day's paper several important Acts passed at the last session of our Legislature, and also the proclamation of the Governor, fixing the rules and restrictions upon the distillation of spirits. We would suggest to our readers, the policy of filing this number of our paper, for future reference and guidance.

We are requested to state that the next session of the Male Academy will commence on Monday next in the school house on the west side of main street, it being more convenient and comfortable. For terms, apply to the Teacher, Rev. R. J. C. Hall.

We have received two dollars in shipplasters signed by Baker & Martin, said to be in Selma, to be credited to John Boyd, sr., Abernathy. We are informed that this Baker & Martin money is all bogus, a bare-faced swindle. We will hold the money subject to Mr. Boyd's order, but cannot credit on his account.

**VALUABLE LAND.**  
The attention of persons who may wish to purchase a bargain in valuable river bottom land, eligibly situated immediately opposite the thriving town of Gadsden, Ala., is specially invited to the advertisement of Maj. D. A. Miller, in another column.

**The Soldier—His Sorrows and Joys.**  
Much has been said in reference to that class of men who assumed the responsibility of protecting from threatened destruction by a ruthless foe, their homes and firesides, by those brave ones who have remained there. Attempts to portray in too glowing colors their toils, hardships and privations have often been made by patriots whose bosoms swell with emotions of true sympathy for the poor, hungry, care-worn, battle-scarred soldier that has made many long and weary marches, and faced danger in various forms on the battle's blood-painted field for the protection of all that he holds dear on earth. It is right they should think of him. It is certainly true that he passes through many dangers and hardships not thought of by the citizen at home, though he has some moments of exquisite pleasure. When reflecting on the past, he observes many green spots on the dusty walls of memory, standing as pleasant reminiscences of the days "that tried men's souls." Notwithstanding the writer has been accustomed to the hardships of camp-life for more than eighteen months, still there are some incidents interspersed with it that he reverts to with pleasure.

One of them occurred to memory a few days ago. Accidentally a number of the "Republican" fell into my hand, and while reading an appeal for the soldiers by the ladies of Jacksonville, I could not avoid thinking of our passage through there last summer. Again rushed into my mind recollections of the lofty mountains that skirt the town, and pleasant stream that gently rolled its silvery water along its border to slake the thirst of man and beast. But tender memories still crowd upon my mind when we (the artillery of Polk's corps), arrived, weary and fatigued by hard marching over dusty roads, the month of July's burning sun—the generous people of Calhoun came forward and invited us to their houses to partake of their abundance. All the comforts and luxuries necessary for our accommodation were provided, and for a time we forgot war and its indescribable horrors. The sickening scenes of the battlefield passed momentarily from memory to give place to pleasures seldom experienced by those whose fortune it is to defend from harm the "loved ones at home."

Men whose silvery locks had been bleached by the frosts of many winters came with trembling steps to welcome us to their houses; young ladies greeted us with their lovely smiles and aged matrons spoke words of encouragement we shall never forget, while we rehearsed the sad story of our past woes, and promised to perform wonders in the future. Then our hearts were enlivened with joy—we felt that we were among those who sympathized with us in our troubles and distresses, and so we were. By such unworried kindness as was shown us by the patriotic people of Alabama, and especially Jacksonville, our arms are strengthened and our hearts encouraged to strike new and more deadly blows for the glorious cause of the South. When the thunders of artillery deafen, and the rattling musketry shred the air around us with bullets, the remembrance that we are fighting for the independence of a generous and grateful people, to our eyes to press forward.

Long after this wicked war shall have passed away, many a scarred veteran's soul will be thrilled with delight when he thinks of the self-sacrificing spirit of many of the good and patriotic people of some portions of our glorious Confederacy.

Their history will be handed down to the generations that come after us, by many grateful soldiers who are participating in the present bloody struggle for freedom as the true friends of humanity, while speculators and extortioners will be branded with disgrace as lasting as time itself.

**MALCOM.**  
[For the Republican.]

**Mr. Editor:** Our latest advices from Virginia are more encouraging. On the reception of the first intelligence of the battle of Fredericksburg, a great many were of the opinion that it was a drawn battle, if not a partial defeat. It was undoubtedly a part of Gen. Lee's plan for Burnside to ultimately succeed in landing his army on the south side of Rappahannock. Burnside, like his predecessor, the Young Napoleon, has "changed his base." His next base of operations is not even hinted at. It is probable he will turn upon Port Royal. It is asserted by respectable authority, that the Yankee troops mentioned and refused to charge our batteries at Fredericksburg. Well may they dread the steel of our invincible legions, who have sworn to do or die! *Liberty, Victory and Revenge, is our motto.*

To-day we sent the second case of small pox from the "Empire Hospital." Official reports represent this dreaded malady considerably on the decrease. About 20 cases have been sent to the post-house, and of that number six have proved fatal. Only 950 sick and convalescent soldiers were reported at the Post Surgeon's office this morning. A short time since, 1500 were reported daily.

J. F. H.  
Atlanta Ga., Dec. 19, 1862.

**THE END.**  
[For the Republican.]

**FRIEND GREEN.**—The prospects have never been so promising as at the present time. Under the most auspicious circumstances the "Grand Army" has been signally defeated. The fourth "On to Richmond!" has proved abortive with the loss of fifty thousand of the tyrant's pitied slaves. Victory! Victory! shouts our ears.

The N. Y. "World" says editorially: "Heaven help us! Our cause is perishing! There seems to be no health in our movement! It is useless folly to implore just Heaven for assistance, it will not be granted. Their cause is doomed to perdition, and like their names, will be assigned to oblivion's darkest and deepest abyss, never to be known, save on the pages of *foresight and hindsight*. And to the health of the "Grand Army." It will never be otherwise than had when facing the chivalrous spirits that follow Lee, Jackson, Longstreet and others to battle. Let the despairing ones more into the battle cry, for the work is done—it is finished—the backbone of the monster, instead of the *Rebellion* is broken, and henceforth any effort at *Rebellion*, must be attended with certain disaster. Burnside points the finger of contempt at their foul deeds; while the enraged masses are seeking whom they may destroy.

—The old rat, Seward, smells "rained" and leaps from the "sinking ship."

J. F. H.  
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 25th, 1862.  
HEAD QUARTERS, 3d CONFEDERATE CAVALRY REGT., CAMP NEAR NOLENSVILLE, TENN.  
Dec. 25, 1862.

**Mr. Editor:** I will again trouble you with a brief communication of some of the acts and doings of Col. Early's Regt., since the return from Ky. of Col. Estis with his Regt. We have marched from Spain to the above place, where a fog—so advanced right wing. Gen. Stuart's Phil. Jackson's corps occupied the right of which leads to Nashville, Tenn. is the our line, which rested on the railroad; and we guard. The first day of Estis' Regt. was detailed by Gen. Whorton for picket duty, we had a spirited fight with the enemy. The fight was brought on at day-light, by Lieut. M. M. Nickerson (of DeKalb), who fired into two Regiments of the Federal Infantry at breakfast. The fire was returned and soon the action became general with Col. Estis at the head of our Regt. Col. Estis with his Regt. held the enemy in check for three hours killing 13 dead on the field, and wounding a great number. By this time Gen. Whorton with another light artillery moved the enemy for a long time. Col. Estis' Regt. fought with great gallantry and spirit for many hours, charging the lines of the enemy—led on by the brave Colonel who had in other field-officer to second him. We have had many actions with the enemy, and we invariably drive them back. The first day's action we fought six Regiments of infantry and great credit is due to the Colonel for the courageous and skillful manner in which he repulsed a large force of infantry supported by a large force of cavalry and several pieces of heavy artillery.

I will also mention that Capt. Rees, small corps in front of Hood, but were Lieutenant Vann and Peter, Rankford, dismounted and repulsed with loss. During the attack on our right, the

Capt. Rankford's company, (all citizens of DeKalb Co.) displayed great coolness and bravery in the action. Capt. Lynch's company was not in the fight as they were on picket duty another road and were almost cut off by the enemy before Colonel Estis could send a courier to give them warning. Our regiment was in the saddle and charging the enemy's ranks. Gen. Whorton complimented Colonel Estis very highly for his skill and bravery and thanked him for the gallant conduct of himself and his regiment. Lieutenant Nichols displayed great fearlessness the morning the fight commenced—he with a small party was sent to patrol between our videts and the enemy's pickets. Lieutenant N. fired on two regiments, who were at breakfast, and made good his escape to our lines. Special mention should be made of Captain Rold, McCannell of DeKalb county, for his dashing and fearless participation in the engagement. Captain McCannell is Regimental Commissary. For going into every action, and seems to count death in all of his bloody shapes—he makes us an excellent officer in his department, but above all he is one of the best fighters in the regiment. For gallantry and chivalrous bearing none to the Southern army excels Captain Rold McCannell.

Colonel Estis is the idol of his men, and where ever he leads they follow him with it to the very jaws of death. The Colonel is in every sense highly fitted for a military leader. He is brave, skillful and possesses a very pleasing and gentlemanly manner, by which he wins the esteem and admiration of every one—we do not know when we will meet the enemy in a general engagement, but whenever we are found in line of battle we will have a bloody record of our deeds. I must apologize for the length of my communication, but my object is to let our friends in DeKalb county, know what our regiment is doing as it is mostly made up of citizens of DeKalb where your paper has a large circulation.

Truly &c., "DEKALB."

**Gen. Lee's Official Report.**  
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.  
14th Dec. 1862.

**The Hon. Secretary of War, Richmond, Va.**

Sir: On the night of the 17th inst., the enemy commenced to throw three bridges over the Rappahannock—two at Fredericksburg, and the third about a mile and a quarter below near the mouth of the Deep Run.

The plan on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in the possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges or the passage of the river without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries. Post lines were therefore selected to oppose his advance from crossing. The narrowness of the Rappahannock, its winding course and deep bed, afforded opportunity for the construction of bridges at points beyond the reach of our artillery, and the banks had to be reached by skirmishers. The latter, sheltering themselves behind the houses, drove back the working parties of the enemy at the bridges opposite the city, but at the lowest point of crossing where no shelter could be had, our skirmishers were themselves driven back, and the completion of the bridge was effected about noon on the 11th.

In the afternoon of that day, the enemy's batteries opened upon the city, and by dark had so demolished the houses on the river bank as to deprive our skirmishers of shelter—and under cover of this guns, he effected a lodgment in the town.

The troops which had so gallantly held their position in the city, under severe cannonade during the day, resisting the advance of the enemy at every step, were withdrawn during the night as were all those who, with equal bravery had maintained their post at the lowest bridge. Under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, on the 12th, a large force passed the river, and took position on the right bank, protected by their heavy guns on the left.

The morning of the 13th, his arrangements for attack being completed, at 9 o'clock—the movement being veiled by a fog—so advanced right wing. Gen. Stuart's Phil. Jackson's corps occupied the right of the line, which rested on the railroad; and we guard. The first day of Estis' Regt. was detailed by Gen. Whorton for picket duty, we had a spirited fight with the enemy. The fight was brought on at day-light, by Lieut. M. M. Nickerson (of DeKalb), who fired into two Regiments of the Federal Infantry at breakfast. The fire was returned and soon the action became general with Col. Estis at the head of our Regt. Col. Estis with his Regt. held the enemy in check for three hours killing 13 dead on the field, and wounding a great number. By this time Gen. Whorton with another light artillery moved the enemy for a long time. Col. Estis' Regt. fought with great gallantry and spirit for many hours, charging the lines of the enemy—led on by the brave Colonel who had in other field-officer to second him. We have had many actions with the enemy, and we invariably drive them back. The first day's action we fought six Regiments of infantry and great credit is due to the Colonel for the courageous and skillful manner in which he repulsed a large force of infantry supported by a large force of cavalry and several pieces of heavy artillery.

I will also mention that Capt. Rees, small corps in front of Hood, but were Lieutenant Vann and Peter, Rankford, dismounted and repulsed with loss. During the attack on our right, the

enemy was crossing troops over his bridges at Fredericksburg, and passing them in front of Longstreet's line. Soon after this repulse on our right, the enemy commenced a series of attacks, on our left with a view of obtaining possession of the heights in immediately overlooking the town. These repeated attacks were repulsed in gallant style by the Washington Artillery, under Col. Walton, and a portion of 3d Ala. Division, which occupied these heights.

The last assault was made after dark, when Colonel Alexander's Battalion relieved the Washington Artillery (whose ammunition had been exhausted) and ended the contest for the day. The enemy was supported in his attacks by the fire of strong batteries of artillery on the right hand of the river, as well as by his numerous heavy batteries on Stafford heights.

Our loss, during the operations, since the movements of the enemy began, amounts to about eighteen hundred killed and wounded. Among the former I regret to report the death of the patriotic soldier and statesman, Brig. Gen. Thos. R. Cobb, who fell upon our left, and among the latter that brave soldier and accomplished gentleman, Brig. Gen. Maxey Gregg, who was very seriously and it is feared, mortally wounded during the attack on our right.

The enemy to-day, has been apparently engaged in caring for his wounded and burying his dead. His troops are visible in their first position in line of battle, but, with the exception of some desultory cannonading, and firing between skirmishers, he has not attempted to renew the attack. About five hundred and fifty prisoners were taken during the engagement, but the full extent of his loss is unknown.

I have the honor to be,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Official.] R. E. LEE, General.  
Charles Marshall, Maj. and A. D. C.

**Col. Blanton Duncan**, who has been the printing of the Confederate Treasury Notes, in a letter to the "Augusta Chronicle," gives the following:

Agents have again secured material and the Treasury Department will soon issue notes of a superior execution, and such as will defy the ingenuity of Northern counterfeiters. The old circulation can then be withdrawn, and a new one substituted, with which everybody will soon be familiar. The Government is blameless, for the country afforded no facilities at the inception of our war, and it is the work of time, even with all facilities, to build up such an establishment as was needed. Despite of the blockade, that has now been accomplished and before the first of January a system will be successfully inaugurated to secure a circulation, which cannot be counterfeited, for the secret of its safety will be known to but one person.

Gen. Hampton made a circuit of the enemy's lines and found him in heavy force on Bull Run and Daughters moving slowly towards Washington. His cavalry destroyed a number of wagons belonging to the enemy's train and took a few prisoners.

The Herald of the 18th, says the best appointed army the world ever saw, has been whipped by ragamuffins.

**Important Action of Military Authorities.**

**MURFREESBORO, TENN., Dec. 12, '62.**  
**FRIEND PAUL:** Gen. Bragg and Rosecrans have recently been corresponding relative to loyal citizens, being arrested and confined in Northern prisons and subsequently allowed to come South in order to effect an exchange.

Gen. Bragg demanded that all citizens of Tennessee, now held as prisoners for no other reason than their loyalty to the Confederate Government, be released, on the ground that he (Rosecrans) had no right to imprison citizens in their own country, for their loyalty to their own Government.

Gen. Rosecrans replied that citizens of Tennessee, are citizens of the United States and that disloyalty to the United States is sufficient cause for their arrest and imprisonment, and declines to accede to the demands of Gen. Bragg.

Gen. Bragg then informed Gen. Rosecrans that he shall in future hold in close confinement all officers of the U. S. Army, captured by the forces of the Confederate States under his command as hostages for citizens imprisoned by him, and to carry this into effect he has ordered all officers of the United States Army, now here to be sent to Chattanooga for confinement. Fifteen of the Abolitionists, therefore start for your city to-morrow morning.

**Official Letter from Gen. Lee—His Estimate of the Loss of the Enemy.**

We learn that an official letter was received Wednesday at the War Department from Gen. Lee, in which he makes an estimate of the enemy's loss. He declares that from the statements of intelligent prisoners, the loss of the enemy was *nineteen thousand*; and that citizens of Fredericksburg stated that the Yankee loss was ten thousand.

Gen. Lee then proceeds to give his opinion, after a careful survey of the field, which is that the loss of the enemy is nearer the estimate made by the prisoners, viz: 19,000, than that of the citizens of Fredericksburg. Lynch, Rep.

Solomon said: "He that withholds corn, the people shall curse him; but blessings shall be on the head of him that sells it." Let those who are waiting for higher prices remember this

**POETRY.**

**"FORGIVE AND FORGET"**

When streams of anguish flow from each eye,  
And the heart is writhing in torment and  
And the soul is in agony, and the  
By the hand of ingratitude wronged,  
In the heat of injustice unwept and unfair,  
While the anguish is burning yet,  
None can now by an angel of God can declare,  
I can count forgiveness and forget.

But if the bad spirit is cleansed from the heart,  
And the lips are in penitence steeped,  
With wrongs so recent, the wrath will  
part.  
Though scorn and injustice were heaped  
For the best compensation is paid for our ill,  
When the cheek with contrition is wet,  
And every one finds the possible still.  
At once to forgive and forget.

To forgive? It is hard for a man with a mind  
However his heart may forgive,  
To blot out all offenses and dangers behind,  
And bar for the future to live in  
Then how shall it be for a weary turn?  
Recollections the spirit will fret and  
And the ashes of sin will smolder and burn,  
Though we strive to forgive and forget.

Oh hark! my tongue shall tell the tale,  
And my heart shall be purged with heart,  
While the blood of my heart is running,  
Remember the follies that mine and thine,  
How vast is that infinitesimal thing,  
Yet every man has seen and done,  
Be not so angry, and so proud, and so  
been with a forgiving heart.

Brood not on insult or injuries old,  
For thou art injured too,  
Count not the sun till the total is told,  
For thou art injured and injured too,  
And if all thine harms are forgotten and for-  
given,  
Now mercy with justice is met;  
Oh, who would not gladly take lessons of  
Heaven,  
And learn to forgive and forget!

Yes, yes, let a man when his enemy weeps,  
Be quick to receive him a friend;  
For there on his head in kindness the heaps,  
Hot coals to refine and cleanse,  
And hearts that are Christian more eagerly  
yearn,  
As a nurse on her innocent child,  
Over life that once brings to penitence turn,  
And whisper: forgive and forget.

**[From the Atlanta Confederacy.]**  
Full Particulars of the Brilliant Achievement at Hartsville—The Heroic Kentuckians and Texans.

**IS CAMPS NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN.,**  
December 8th, 1862.

The rumors contained in my last letter, of the Hartsville fight, are fully confirmed by arrivals from the scene of action. I have obtained the following particulars from an officer who participated in the engagement. Six hundred men from Gen. Scales' and Duke's and Breckinridge's Kentucky regiments, under Col. David W. Duke, and the second and ninth Kentucky regiments, seven hundred strong, and Cobb's Kentucky battery, under Col. Thomas H. Hunt, left Beard's Mills Saturday morning for Hartsville. The troops reached Cumberland river at midnight and succeeded in crossing the Artillery by daylight. At ten o'clock the battery opened the hell—the Yankee Artillery was soon silenced, and the fight raged for more than an hour between the infantry, the enemy constantly retreating. The river at last put an end to this when Col. Moore, of Indiana, acting Brig. Gen., surrounded his entire force, composed of an Indiana, and the 104th Illinois; and 108th Ohio regiments. The prisoners, to the number of more than our entire force engaged, are expected at Murfreesboro hourly. Five wagon loads of guns and 40 of Quartermaster and Sutler's stores, and two pieces of artillery, were brought off. The gallant Gen. Morgan commanded the expedition. Col. Tom Hunt and Duke displayed their usual gallantry and skill, while the troops won additional laurels for the Kentuckians in our army.

Very hurriedly, VOLUNTEER.

**The Montgomery Advertiser** of the 26th contains the following:

"The friends and acquaintances of the Rev. EBERNETZ HEARN, of the Ala. Conference, are requested to attend his funeral this morning at the M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock."

**Another Appeal to the Women of Alabama.**

**EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,**  
Montgomery, 7th Dec. 1862.

The troops of this State who are brave, in defending your liberties, in the mountains of Virginia and Tennessee, are suffering for blankets. The Confederate Government is unable to supply them in sufficient quantity. I must, again appeal to the women of Alabama, who have so well sustained their part in this revolution, to give up their carpets, their remaining blankets, and such other durable bed clothing as they can give to the cause of Independence. A ready response to this appeal is certain to increase the efficiency of our troops and alleviate their sufferings. It may save the lives of thousands.

The articles contributed should be sent to Duff G. Green, C. M. General, Mobile, George C. Lyon Esq., Demopolis, T. L. Johnson & Co., Selma, or B. Pickett, A. Q. M., Montgomery, or Robert W. Costart, at Huntsville, or to the Judges of Probates of counties; who will forward them as above, at the expense of the State.

**JOHN GILLSHORT,**  
Governor of Alabama.  
N. B.—All papers in the State will give this appeal one insertion and forward accounts to the Executive Office.  
JNO. B. TAYLOR,  
Private Secretary.

**LEATHER LEATHER.**

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# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

January 8, 1863.

Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up *very soon*, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative but this.

## NOTICE.

THERE will be a special term of the Court of County Commissioners of Calhoun County held at the Court House of said county on Monday the 19th day of January, 1863, for the purpose of distributing the first instalment of the appropriation fund to the indigent families of absent soldiers. The commissioners are hereby notified to attend.

Jan. 6, 1863.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

### The Governor's Proclamation.

We hope that no one will omit to read the earnest and eloquent appeal of our excellent and patriotic Governor, contained in this paper. Now is emphatically the crisis of our destiny, and the recommendations it contains, are timely and important. Let all good citizens from now on, and discourage the disgraceful and injurious practice of straggling from our army. Every county too, can and ought to furnish several organized companies for home defence, subject to the order of the Governor, in case of invasion. Such a force would not only be encouraging to our noble and gallant army in the field, but a powerful auxiliary defence to bring to their aid in the most critical and dangerous moments.

We are willing to form one of such a company at this place, and hope that some one or more of our citizens who have time and ability may immediately move in the matter. Should any one here or elsewhere, feel envious or indifference, may the spirit of some departed hero whisper in his ear—Butler, McKell, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, and renew in his memory the many fiendish outrages of our rancid invaders.

### Pride—Avarice—Extortion.

We listened to a sermon on the first Sabbath of this year, by the Presbyterian pastor of this place, on the appalling sins of avarice and extortion, founded on the terrible example of Achan, whose selfish avarice caused the discomfiture and overthrow of the Israelites, before the city of Ai. We will not call the sermon idle or eloquent, lest some reader might think we designed to flatter the minister; but we will say, that it contained many pointed and pungent truths, earnestly enforced, which we would be glad could reach the ears and hearts of all the extortioners of our land, and also a numerous class of selfish and avaricious profligators, who are said to keep their cribbels locked against the pressing wants of the needy and destitute around them, waiting for higher prices. Surely the late glorious news from our gallant army, ought to find some tender place in the hearts of such men, if there be any.

Solomon says, "There is that which scoureth and yet increaseth, and there is that which withholdeth more than it meet, and it tendeth to poverty." We have never seen a time which more fully exemplified the truth of this proverb than the present. Those who have an abundant surplus may withhold it from the needy and destitute around them, discourage many soldiers, who have depended upon their generosity and sense of justice, and thus indirectly contribute to prolong the war and increase the suffering and indebtedness of the country. A little timely liberality now, might save the enforced collection of many millions of tax in the future, which the property of the country must pay after all.

To look alone at the genius of our military chieftains, and the gallantry of our brave, victorious army, one can scarcely doubt that we are on the eve of a successful issue to all our troubles; but the pride, avarice and selfishness of many still looms up, as a dark cloud, obscuring the fair view of peace, prosperity and permanent independence. All wars are scourges—chastisements, and it is hard to believe that this will end, until the pride and avarice of many shall have been more signally humbled and rebuked.

We are compelled to defer the publication of the list of contributions to the Soldiers Relief Society of White Plains; also several obituaries. They shall appear next week.

### INTERESTING FACTS IN REGARD TO THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

The Richmond Dispatch presents the following statement of facts in regard to the late battle, which it obtains from sources in every respect trustworthy:

A small proportion of our army only was engaged, not more than 25,000 men at fatherst, Burnside rates his own force engaged at 40,000. It was certainly double that figure. Burnside writes that he lost but 5,000 men. General Armstrong, of the Confederate service, took the precaution to count the dead bodies left on the field by the Yankees, and they were rather more than 3,500. This was on Tuesday, after the Yankees had employed two whole days in burying. At the lowest calculation, then, we must have killed at least 30,000 of their men, and this may be what Burnside means when he says his loss was 5,000. The wounded, after a battle, usually stand to the dead in the proportion of five to one, so that 25,000 of the Yankees must have been wounded, and their whole loss, exclusive of 13,000

prisoners, must have been 30,000 men. Any person who saw the field of battle and Fredericksburg after the retreat, would readily credit this estimate. At the place where General Cobb was killed, within the enclosure of a stone fence, a regiment of his brigade was posted. It was assaulted by a whole brigade of Irishmen, who behaved with the most determined bravery, and were repeatedly led to the assault. Only four of this regiment—exclusive of General Cobb himself—were killed, and they killed more than five hundred of their enemy, whose bodies were left on the field. In Fredericksburg across one of the streets, the Yankees dug a trench, and left beside it five hundred dead bodies piled up. Our informant had no doubt that they intended to make a breastwork of these bodies, as they had placed them on the edge of the ditch and covered them with dirt, as if they had been logs. All about the streets in every direction, dead bodies of the Yankees were lying in piles of two, three, and as high as a dozen. In the porch of Mayor Slaughter's house, there were no less than five dead Yankees. The night of the battle, the dry grass in a portion of the field took fire, and many of the Yankee wounded were burned. The explosion of their cartridge boxes, as the fire reached them, and the shrieks of the sufferers, were heard all night long by our pickets, who had it not in their power to relieve the sufferers.

That the Yankees were greatly averse to the fight, and that they could be brought to engage in it with great difficulty, is absolutely certain. A section of the 1st Howitzers (Richmond) was placed upon an eminence which commanded a full view of the whole Yankee army. Before the cannonade began, on their part, they were of course all busy in looking at the advancing enemy. They distinctly saw large bodies of men marching behind the advancing columns, with fixed bayonets, evidently forcing them into battle. On more than one occasion they saw the officers fire on their own men, and repeatedly they saw them riding after and endeavoring to bring them up. Little idea had we of the tremendous defeat we had inflicted on the enemy.

The battles of the war have hitherto been fought in the woods. The battle of Fredericksburg, like European battles, was fought in a clear space, which might be taken in at a single glance. It formed the grandest panorama ever witnessed on this Continent. It continued after nightfall, and the long line of fire was visible for miles around. It was one of the most sublime sights it is possible to conceive.

### By the President of the Confederate States.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, a communication was addressed on the 6th day of July last, (1862,) by General Robert E. Lee, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America, to General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States army, informing the latter that a report had reached this Government that Wm. B. Mumford, a citizen of the Confederate States, had been executed by the United States authorities at New Orleans for having pulled down the United States flag in that city, before its occupation by the forces of the United States, and calling for a statement of the facts, with a view to retaliation if such an outrage had really been committed under sanction of the authorities of the United States.

And whereas, (no answer having been received to said letter) another letter was, on the 2d August last, (1862) addressed by General Lee, under my instructions, to Gen. Halleck, renewing the inquiry in relation to the said execution of said Mumford, with the information that in the event of not receiving a reply within fifteen days, it would be assumed that the fact alleged was true and was sanctioned by the Government of the United States.

And whereas, an answer dated on the 7th August last, (1862) was addressed to General Lee by Gen. H. W. Halleck, the said General-in-Chief of the armies of the United States, alleging sufficient cause for failure to make early reply to said letter of the 6th July, asserting that "no authentic information had been received in relation to the execution of Mumford, but measures will be immediately taken to ascertain the facts of the alleged execution," and promising that General Lee should be duly informed thereof.

And whereas, on the 29th November last, (1862) another letter was addressed under my instructions by Robert Ould, Confederate Agent for the exchange of prisoners under the cartel between the two Governments, to Lieut. Col. W. H. L. Low, agent of the United States under the cartel, informing him that the explanations promised in the said letter of General Halleck, of the 7th of August last, had not yet been received, and that if no answer was sent to the Government within fifteen days from the delivery of this last communication, it would be considered that an answer is declined.

And, whereas, by letter, dated on the 3d day of the present month of December, the said Lieut. Col. Low apprised the said Robert Ould that the above recited communication of 29th November had been received and forwarded to the Secretary of War of the United States.

And, whereas, this last delay of fifteen days allowed for answer has elapsed, and no answer has been received:

And, whereas, in addition to the fact admission resulting from above refusal to answer, I have received evidence ful-

ly establishing the truth of the fact that the said William B. Mumford, a citizen of this Confederacy, was actually and publicly executed in cold blood by hanging, after the occupation of the city of New Orleans by the forces under the command of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, when said Mumford was an unresisting and non-combatant captive, and for no offense even alleged to have been committed by him subsequent to the date of the capture of said city:

And whereas, the silence of the Government of the United States, and its maintaining of said Butler in high office under its authority; for many months after his commission of an act that can be viewed in no other light than as a deliberate murder, as well as of numerous other outrages and atrocities heretofore mentioned, afford evidence only too conclusive that the said government sanctions the conduct of said Butler, and is determined that he shall remain unpunished for his crimes:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and in their name, do pronounce and declare the said Benjamin F. Butler to be a felon, deserving of capital punishment. I do order that he be no longer considered or treated simply as a public enemy of the Confederate States of America, but as an outlaw and common enemy of mankind, and that, in the event of his capture, the officer in command of the capturing force do cause him to be immediately executed by hanging; and I do further order that no commissioned officer of the United States, taken captive, shall be released on parole before exchange, until the said Butler shall have met with due punishment for his crimes:

And, whereas, the hostilities waged against this Confederacy by the forces of the United States, under the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, have borne no resemblance to such warfare as is alone permissible by the rules of international law or the usages of civilization, but have been characterized by repeated atrocities and outrages, among the large number of which, the following may be cited as examples:

Peaceful and aged citizens, unresisting captives and non-combatants have been confined at hard labor with balls and chains attached to their limbs, and are still so held in dungeons and fortresses. Others have been subjected to a like degrading punishment for selling medicines to the sick soldiers of the Confederacy.

The soldiers of the United States have been invited and encouraged by general orders to insult and outrage the wives, the mothers and the sisters of our citizens:

Helpless women have been torn from their homes, and subjected to solitary confinement, some in fortresses, and prisons, and one, especially, on an island of barren sand, under a tropical sun; have been fed with loathsome rations, that had been condemned as unfit for soldiers, and have been exposed to the vilest insults:

Prisoners of war who surrendered to the naval forces of the United States on agreement that they should be released on parole, have been seized and kept in close confinement:

Repeated pretences have been sought or invented for plundering the inhabitants of the captured city by fines levied and exacted under threat of imprisoning recusants at hard labor with ball and chain:

The entire population of the city of New Orleans have been forced to cinct the necks of the city by the confiscation of all their property, and taking an oath against conscience to bear allegiance to the invaders of their country:

Egress from the city has been refused to those whose fortitude withstood the test, even to lone and aged women and to helpless children; and after being ejected from their homes and robbed of their property, they have been left to starve in the streets or subsist on charity:

The slaves have been driven from the plantations in the neighborhood of New Orleans, till their owners would consent to share the crops with the Commanding General, his brother, Andrew J. Butler, and other officers; and when such consent had been extorted, the slaves have been restored to the plantations, and there compelled to work under the bayonets of guards of United States soldiers.

Where this partnership was refused, armed expeditions have been sent to the plantations to rob them of everything that was susceptible of removal, and even slaves, too aged or infirm for work have, in spite of their entreaties, been forced from the homes provided by the owners and driven to wander helpless on the highway:

By a recent General Order No. 91 the entire property in that part of Louisiana, lying west of the Mississippi river, has been sequestered for confiscation, and officers have been assigned to duty with orders to "gather up and collect the personal property and turn over to the proper officers upon their receipts for the use of the United States army, to collect together all the other personal property and bring the same to New Orleans, and cause it to be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, an order which if executed, condemns to punishment by starvation at least a quarter of a million of human beings, of all ages, sexes and conditions; and of which execution, although forbidden to military officers by the orders of President Lincoln, is in accordance with the Confiscation Law of our enemies, which he has directed to be enforced through the agency of civil officials. And finally, the African slaves have not only been excited to insurrection by every license and encouragement, but numbers of them

have actually been armed for a servile war, a war in its nature far exceeding in horrors the most merciless atrocities of the savages:

And whereas, the officers under the command of the said Butler have been, in many instances, active and zealous agents in the commission of these crimes, and no instance is known of the refusal of any one of them to participate in the outrages above narrated:

And whereas, the President of the United States has, by public and official declaration, signified not only his approval of the effort to excite servile war within the Confederacy, but his intention to give aid and encouragement thereto if these independent States shall continue to refuse submission to a foreign power after the first day of January next; and has thus made known that all appeals to the laws of nations, the dictates of reason and the instincts of humanity would be addressed in vain to our enemies, and that they can be deterred from the commission of these crimes only by the terms of just retribution:

Now, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, and acting by their authority, appealing to the divine Judge in attestation that their conduct is not guided by the passion of revenge, but that they reluctantly yield to the solemn duty of representing, by necessary severity, crimes of which their citizens are the victims, do issue this my proclamation, and by virtue of my authority as Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Confederate States, do order:

1st. That all commissioned officers in the command of said Benjamin F. Butler, be declared not entitled to be considered as soldiers engaged in honorable warfare, but as robbers and criminals deserving death; and that they and each of them be, whenever captured, reserved for execution.

2d. That the private soldiers and non-commissioned officers in the army of said Butler be considered as only the instruments used for the commission of the crimes perpetrated by his orders, and not as free agents; that they, therefore, be treated, when captured, as prisoners of war, with such kindness and humanity, and be sent home on the usual parole, that they will in no manner aid or serve the United States in any capacity during the continuance of this war, unless duly exchanged.

3d. That all negro slaves captured in arms be at once delivered over to the executive authorities of the respective States to which they belong, to be dealt with according to the laws of said State.

4th. That the like orders be executed in all cases with respect to all commissioned officers of the United States when found serving with armed slaves in insurrection against the authorities of the different States of this Confederacy.

In testimony whereof, I have signed these presents, and caused the seal of the Confederate States of America to be affixed thereto, at the city of Richmond, on this 22d day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

(Signed) JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President,  
J. P. BRANJAMIN,

Secretary of State.

### An Appeal to the People of Alabama.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery Ala., Dec. 22d, 1862

In view of the anticipated effect of the Conscription law upon the militia system of the State, on the 12th of May last, I invited the able-bodied men of Alabama, not subject to conscription, to form volunteer companies. That invitation did not receive the attention it merited. The Legislature has adopted no law for the improvement of the militia organization of the State. The impaired condition of that system leaves no means of making the remaining military strength of the State available for its protection and defense except by the formation of volunteer companies.

The State is now threatened from several directions. Our unscrupulous foe has collected all his resources for one stupendous effort to subjugate and enslave us. He can never repeat the effort. He makes it the crisis of his cause. If failed in this last desperate struggle, exhausted and dispirited he must yield the contest. Our brave people may congratulate themselves upon the opportunity to hasten the achievement of peace and independence, by an exhibition of the fortitude and courage necessary to defeat the enemy in this last great and convulsive effort. The ultimate triumph of our glorious cause is now clearer than it has ever been. There is no reason for despondency. Our people will not shrink in this their final trial. The splendid victory at Fredericksburg will be followed by still more decisive results upon other fields. By repeated shocks the enemy's vasty accumulated power will be broken. At no distant day we shall enjoy, in the blessings of peace and good government, a reward for all our suffering. Alabama must be true to herself, and do her duty in the emergency. She must be ready to meet and quell the domestic and social disturbances which may spring up as the tide of war approaches; to resist hostile raids; to protect her people and their property in any assailed quarter; to give death to every wanderer from the lines of our invading army, and if need be to increase the strength of the Confederate forces fighting upon our soil in its defense. For the accomplishment of these objects she looks, and can only look, to the voluntary movement of a patriotic people—too brave to suffer their cities and towns to be sacked, their homes to be desolated, and their country to be desolated.

without striking a manly blow in their defense. I therefore call again upon the men and youths of the State, exempted from the Confederate States by reason of their age or other cause, who are capable of bearing arms, to speedily organize themselves into companies to render aid to a reserved force, subject to service in this State upon the call of the Executive. They will be called into service only when necessity requires it. Their services may never be needed, but it is the part of wisdom and manly courage to be ready. It is the part of folly and cowardice to wait until the enemy's foot is upon our soil, and his muskets gleam in the hands of brutal soldiers at our doors. Shall I call in vain upon Alabama to prepare to stand and fight upon their own soil in its defense? Alabama has given freely of her sons to our country's cause, but her warlike strength is not yet exhausted. I said to her people my warning, and I leave it for them to decide whether in the hour of trial, which may be before us, they will be ready with as much or the remaining military strength of the State as may be required.

People of Alabama! I must appeal to you for your aid to the Government in another matter. It is due to the great cause in which we are engaged, it is just to these now bravely enduring the trials and perils of actual war, that all within the ages prescribed by the act of Congress known as the Conscription law, should be in the service. A considerable number of persons in every part of the State, both officers and privates, who belong to the army and are fit for duty, are lingering at home upon various pretexts while their more manly and patriotic comrades, with ranks thinned and weakened by an unequal contest. So, too, a large number of persons subject to the conscription act are shrinking from the toils and perils which those of like age are bravely enduring, and hiding from the enrolling officer, to whom patriotism requires that they should promptly report themselves. Now when the last great struggle of war is upon us; now when there is an opportunity to share in the closing triumphs of this great contest; now when our soldiers in the field, standing with fearless resolution amid sufferings and dangers, which would appall men less noble and brave, call upon those of like age with themselves for aid and relief; now when every strong arm is needed to strike the quick and effective blows which are to give us peace, it is a shame and an iniquity that those two classes of persons should successfully evade the service they owe to their country. Every community owes it to its own reputation and to the country, to give no shelter to those who belong to the two classes above described and to drive them, by the withering influence of public scorn to their proper places. I call upon all the officers, civil and military of the State, and upon all good and patriotic citizens, to give all their influence, personal or official, to constrain those persons into the path of duty and patriotism; and I especially invoke them to give their aid to the proper officers in arresting and coercing those who yield to no gentler means. It may be a disagreeable task, but the evil is great and ruinous to our country's cause, and it is not the part of the patriot to shrink from no task, however disagreeable or dangerous it may be, when the country calls. It is the pride of Alabama that her soldiers never falter on the battle-field. Let us hope that none will be permitted to hide under cover of home from their appropriate duty.

I subjoin directions to guide in the formation of companies under this proclamation:

1. Each company must consist of not less than forty privates, four Corporals, four Sergeants, two Lieutenants and a Captain. When the number of privates in a company exceeds fifty, it shall be entitled to another Lieutenant. The Captain and Lieutenants will be elected by the company, and the non-commissioned officers will be appointed by the Captain.
2. As soon as the requisite number of men have been enrolled, and the company officers have been appointed, the Captain will make out the muster roll, showing the name, age and rank of every member of the company, accompanied by the certificate of the commanding officer to the correctness of the roll. These muster rolls will be at once forwarded to Gen. H. F. Watson, Adjutant General of Alabama Militia, when the company will be at once accepted into the service of the State.
3. The Companies thus formed will be subject to the order of the Governor, but will not be called into actual service except in cases of urgent necessity, and then they will be employed only for purposes of local and State defense.
4. Each company will provide its own arms as far as possible, and the deficiency will be supplied by the State, when the company is called into actual service. Captains of companies will be authorized to purchase all the powder and lead which can be procured in their respective neighborhoods, and upon properly certified vouchers the State will pay for the same, which will be retained for Company use, to be accounted for by company commanders. It is earnestly hoped that every man in the State who has in his possession, either arms or munitions which he is not able to use in the public service, will place them at the disposal of his neighbors who attach themselves to this organization.
5. It is not intended that this organization shall interfere with the business pursuits of the people, as the companies will only be called into service in cases of actual necessity; but for the purpose

of acquiring some proficiency in arms, I request that in all our cities and towns the business hours may be closed at 3 o'clock P. M., that the balance of the day may be devoted to drilling, and that companies organized in the country will drill as often as practicable, not to interfere necessarily with their industrial pursuits. Even should this arrangement occasion some inconvenience to the public safety requires it, and no good citizen will hesitate to adapt it.

6. All companies reported under this proclamation will be enrolled as part of the State Guard. When called up into service, they will be paid and subsisted by the State as other troops. Should it be thought necessary the companies will be united into battalions and regiments, and in that event, the field officers will be appointed by the Governor.
7. All companies desiring to be recognized as an organization under the act of Congress of 18th October, 1862, a copy of which is appended to this proclamation. Companies desiring to be so organized should report to me.

In testimony whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 22d day of December, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the Confederate States the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER  
Governor of Alabama.  
By the Governor,  
P. H. BRITTON, Sec'y of State

### AN ACT. TO AUTHORIZE THE FORMATION OF VOLUNTEER COMPANIES FOR LOCAL DEFENSE.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That for the purpose of local defense in any portion of the Confederate States, any number of persons, not less than twenty, who are over the age of forty-five years, or otherwise not liable to military duty, may associate themselves as a military company, elect their own officers and establish rules and regulations for their own government, and shall be considered a belonging to the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, serving without pay or allowance and entitled, when captured by the enemy, to all the privileges of prisoners of war: Provided, That such company shall, as soon as practicable, transmit their muster roll or a list of the names of the officers and privates to the Governor of the State, the General commanding the Department, or any Brigadier General in the State or Confederate Service, to be forwarded to the Secretary of War but the President or the Commander of the Military District may, at any time, disband such companies: Provided, That in the States and Districts in which the acts entitled "An act to provide for the public defense," approved April 10, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereof, have been suspended, persons of any age, resident within such States or Districts, may volunteer and form such companies so long as such suspension may continue: Provided, However, That no person shall become a member of said company until he shall have first taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate States of America in writing, a copy of which shall be filed with the muster roll of said company as above prescribed.

Approved October 18, 1862.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24, 1862

Under the powers conferred upon the Executive by the proviso contained in the seventh section of "An Act to prevent extortion," approved December 9th, 1862, and for reasons deemed good and sufficient, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, do issue this my Proclamation declaring that the said "Act to prevent extortion" is suspended as to each and every article of merchandise therein enumerated and contained, except Beef, Pork, Corn and Salt, from the day of its approval until the first day of January, 1863; and that from and after the first day of January, 1863, the said "Act to prevent extortion" shall continue suspended, until further order, as to each and every article of merchandise therein enumerated and contained, except Bacon, Beef, Pork, Corn, Meal, Wheat, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Leather Boots, Shoes, Hides, Spun Yarns, Osmaburgs, Brown Sheetings and Drillings, Jeans, Casters, Hats and ready-made Clothing, Iron and steel.

In Testimony Whereof, I, JOHN GILL SHORTER, Governor of the State of Alabama, have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1862, and of the Confederate States the second year.

JOHN GILL SHORTER  
By the Governor,  
P. H. BRITTON, Secretary of State

### AN ACT To Prevent Extortion.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama in general Assembly convened, That from and after the passage of this Act, it shall be a crime for every person or persons, or association of persons, who may buy, barter or trade for any Bacon, Beef, Pork, Corn, Meal, Flour, Salt, Sugar, Molasses, Leather Boots, Shoes, Hides, Cloth, Spun Yarns, or



## Latest News.



From the Selma Reporter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 28.

A dispatch has been received here, announcing that Morgan has destroyed the track on the Louisville Railroad. The enemy are in force at Stewart's Creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro, and our lines are half a mile from them. It is believed that the enemy is advancing with his whole force.

Skirmishing was going on along the lines all day yesterday.

The enemy captured ten of our guns. It is reported that our forces captured four hundred Federal prisoners before falling back to Stewart's Creek this morning.

It was believed this morning at Murfreesboro, that a general engagement would take place.

The Louisville Journal of the 24th inst., has been received. It contains a dispatch from Lexington, dated 23d inst. which says:

"It is reported that Floyd and Marshall, with a large force, have penetrated into the heart of Kentucky. Lexington and vicinity is full of Morgan's men. Four of them have been captured by a scouting party."

RICHMOND, Dec. 28.

Dispatches from North Carolina report that the Abolition army is again on the move from Newbern.

One account says their destination is Kingsport, and another that they are going toward Weldon, via Greensboro.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.

A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Grenada 28th inst., says that Vandorn has captured and paroled over two thousand prisoners, destroyed over two millions of dollars worth of Federal stores, burnt a thousand bales of cotton, which had been paid for by the Yankees, took one thousand small arms, five hundred stand of arms, and a large amount of other property.

Van Dorn did not go in the vicinity of Memphis, as it was too strongly garrisoned. For some reasons he avoided Bolivar, but captured all their pickets and burnt the bridges and trestle works on all the Railroads necessary for their line of communication. Our loss was not over thirty.

Forrest did not attack Jackson, but has been tearing up railroad track, and doing good service generally.

Van Dorn's whole force was twenty-seven hundred men.

The reported attack on Memphis was only a Partisan Ranger raid, giving the Yankees a big scare.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 23.

The large iron steamer *Seraphic*, with a valuable cargo of government stores, and a special messenger from Europe arrived at a Confederate port this morning.

SVVANNAIL, Dec. 29.

A special to the 'Republican' dated Murfreesboro, 28th inst., says:

"The enemy made an advance yesterday, driving in our pickets."

Heavy cannonading was kept up until dark. Our advance, having fallen back was heavily reinforced. Night came on with orders to take former position at all hazards. Heavy firing continued this morning. A general engagement is expected to-morrow.

John H. Morgan entered Glasgow, on Christmas eve, after brisk fighting, driving the enemy from before him, capturing and killing a large number.

Next day he burnt all the bridges between Manfordsville and Elizabethtown, destroying fifteen miles of railroad.

Our army is in line of battle. No fight to-day.

The force of the enemy is estimated at fifty thousand. It is supposed that his object is to flank us and cut off Chattanooga.

RICHMOND, Dec. 30.

Northern dates to the 27th have been received here, later than last night. News unimportant.

Washington letters say it is believed in diplomatic circles that on the 1st of Jan. Napoleon will inform Minister Dayton that he can no longer delay treating the United or Confederate States to terminate the war.

Washington correspondents all agree that Lincoln will stand by his emancipation proclamation, and will issue a supplementary proclamation on the 1st of January.

The iron-clad recently destroyed in the Yazoo river mounted thirteen guns. Gold in New York the 21st closed at 134 1/2 to 134 3/4.

Vicksburg, Dec. 30.

On Saturday the enemy made four

desperate attempts to force our lines on the Chickasaw Bayou—a distance of about ten miles from this city, but were repulsed with heavy loss each time. Our loss was slight. The 17th Louisiana regiment greatly distinguished itself—repulsing, unaided, the assaults of three full regiments of Yankees. On Sunday morning the enemy again advanced on our lines and were repulsed with great loss. All our troops behaved gallantly, but special mention is made of the 26th and 17th Louisiana regiments. The former maintained its ground all day against a greatly superior force.

Our loss on Sunday was in the 17th Louisiana regiment, one killed and two wounded, in the 8th Tennessee, four killed and six wounded. Capt. C. A. Gentry was among the killed; the 77th Tennessee regiment had two killed and two mortally wounded, 81st Tennessee Regiment 1 killed, none wounded. One of Gen. Lee's couriers had a leg shot off.

Wafford's light artillery had one Sergeant killed.

No particulars of the casualties in other regiments.

On Monday afternoon eight thousand of the enemy advanced on our right wing, in the vicinity of Chickasaw Bayou to storm the works, but were repulsed and moved down in large numbers, and upwards four hundred prisoners taken, with five stand of colors. The enemy were driven back to their boats, and afterwards sent in a flag of truce for permission to bury their dead, under which some of the prisoners escaped. Fighting still continues all day, with no important results. The conduct of our troops was splendid. The 28th Louisiana again immortalized itself for gallantry during the battle.

Our casualties in yesterday's fight was small. This morning firing is heard in the same direction and it is supposed that the enemy has again advanced to storm our works. The soldiers are eager to meet the enemy, and are determined to conquer or die.

The Yankee prisoners state that they are commanded by Gen. Morgan.

Severe fighting is now going on. Will send you particulars after it is over. The enemy have destroyed the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas railroad, as far as Feliciana, a distance of 38 miles.

The bridges over the Tensas and Maco rivers are also said to have been burned.

The town of Delhi is reported to be totally destroyed.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer.

### BRIDGES BURNED.

The bridges reported to have been burned on the East Tenn. & Va. Railroad, we learn from a most reliable source are small bridges, between Knoxville and Bristol, which can easily be repaired.

It is supposed that these bridges were destroyed by a house or Yankee command. Their destruction will not interfere much with transportation, and only for a day or two.

### Latest from Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following despatch just received from Murfreesboro:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.—Fighting yesterday not general. General engagement in progress this morning.

### From Murfreesboro.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The following from Gov. Harris to the Chattanooga Rebel was received this morning:

Murfreesboro, Dec. 30.—An artillery fight began to-day, and lasted from 9 A. M. till 5 1/2 P. M., accompanied by heavy infantry skirmishing. A fierce battle is expected by the full force of both armies.

We are confident of victory. (Signed) G. B. HARRIS.

### ROSENCRANZ DEMANDS THE SURRENDER OF MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30.

Rosenkrantz demanded the surrender of Murfreesboro, yesterday. Bragg's reply was: "Come and take it." The two armies confront each other about 3 miles from Murfreesboro.

### FIGHTING AT MURFREESBORO.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 30, 8 p. m.

The battle opened fiercely at 12 o'clock M. to-day. No particulars yet.

From the Selma Reporter.

### Another Glorious Victory!

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 1.

A special despatch to the Daily Rebel from Murfreesboro, 31st, says the bloodiest day of the war has closed. McCown's division attacked the enemy's right, driving them back with great slaughter. By three this afternoon the enemy had been driven back six miles from our left and center.

Gen. Willick and a number of Abolition officers prisoner. Generals Sill, McCook and Woodruff killed.

Our loss heavy. Knowles' loss estimated at five to our one.

Gen. Rains, Col. McNair and Colonel Autry of the 27th Miss., and Lieut. B. C. Ems of the 1st La. killed; Col. T.

S. Lockfith, of Ga., and Col. Fisk of the 25th Ia., mortally wounded.

Generals Bragg and Polk displayed great heroism and judgement. Wharton's cavalry captured 2,000 prisoners, with a large supply wagon train and 400 beavers.

Yesterday, Wheeler's cavalry burnt two hundred and eighty wagons in the enemy's rear, and captured six hundred prisoners.

Our troops covered themselves with glory.

The battle may be resumed to-morrow morning.

The following was received last night from Gen. Bragg:

MURFREESBORO, Dec. 31.

We assailed the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning. After ten hours hard fighting we have driven him from every position except his extreme left, which has successfully resisted us. With this exception we occupy the whole field.

We captured four thousand prisoners including two Brigadier Generals, thirty-one pieces of artillery and some two hundred wagons and teams. Our loss is heavy. That of the enemy much greater.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

The Rebel has just received the following from Gov. Harris, dated Murfreesboro 31st:

We attacked the enemy in his position at 5 1/2 A. M. The battle raged till 5 P. M. Our left wing drove the enemy's right back upon Stone River. Our advance was steady, but the resistance stubborn. We captured four battalions about four thousand prisoners—among them three Brigadier Generals. Loss heavy on both sides. Relative loss not known.

Rains of Nashville killed. (Signed) I. G. HARRIS.

KNOXVILLE, Dec. 31.

Abolition cavalry, said to be about four thousand strong, made an incursion through Pendleton Gap, led by Gen. Oarior, the renegade East Tennesseean.

They were said to be at Jonesboro, one hundred miles distance from this place, and burned Holston, on the Watuga Railroad bridge, and captured Col. Love of the 22d N. C. Regiment. It is supposed they destroyed Senator Haine's plantation and the works at Saltville.

In November last, Gen. Kirby Smith ordered three regiments of cavalry to move from Murfreesboro through towards Pound Gap, to watch the country North of the Cumberland mountains which order has been countermanded by Gen. Bragg. He thinks we have force enough to expel Gen. Carter.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 31.

Eighty-eight Federal prisoners, captured near Murfreesboro, were brought here last night. Seventy three more, with eight negroes, have just arrived on the evening train. The last party were captured yesterday by Gen. Wheeler, between Rosenkrantz's army and Nashville.

Morgan is returning from Kentucky here, having accomplished his object, and is now in the rear of Rosenkrantz. It is believed that Buford, Forrest and Morgan have joined Wheeler, making a force of fifteen thousand cavalry in the rear of the Federal army.

Dispatches received at 12 p. m. to-day, announce the repulse of the enemy with the loss of one of their batteries, up to that hour.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3.—2 P. M. Dispatch to the Secretary of War, dated Vicksburg, 2d, says the enemy, finding all his efforts unavailable to make any inroads upon our position, have re-embarked, leaving a considerable quantity of entrenching tools and other property, and, apparently, have relinquished his designs upon Vicksburg.

(Signed) J. C. PEMBERTON, Lt. Gen. Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.

The following official dispatch has just been received from Murfreesboro, 3d:

The enemy retired last night a short distance in the rear of their former position.

A sharp and short contest this evening drove his left flank from position, but our attacking party again retired with considerable loss on both sides.

Wheeler and Wharton were again in their rear yesterday, and captured 200 prisoners, one piece of artillery, and destroyed 200 loaded wagons.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, Approved by B. HOLMES.

From Murfreesborough.

The latest intelligence from the battle is to the effect that the enemy has given way at all points and is retiring before our pursuing forces in the direction of Nashville. At last accounts, the firing was heard at a great distance. Atlanta Confederacy.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 5.

Unable to dislodge the enemy from his entrenchment, and hearing reinforcements to him were coming, withdrew from his front night before last. He has not followed. My cavalry is still on his front.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG, General Commanding.

SALT.

A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at retail. Apply to BLUN & FRANK.

[From the Religious Herald.]  
REV. N. D. RENFROE.

Sirs:—Permit me, through your paper, to pay a last sad tribute to the virtues of a young minister, who fell in the recent battle of Fredericksburg, a martyr in the cause of our country.

We have known the fallen hero long and well, and loved him as a man and a Christian.

Nathaniel D. Renfro, after a course of theological study in his native State, Tennessee, came to Alabama about four years ago, and as a licensed preacher, took charge of a Baptist congregation in Jacksonville. He was remarkable for his studious habits and orderly walk, and above all, for his humble and unostentatious piety. But a youth, he soon won the confidence and respect of the community, and was esteemed as a model for young clergymen, and an example for older men.

We shall never forget the solemn and impressive scene of his ordination. In a neat and tasteful church, in that rural village located in a beautiful and smiling valley, the congregation had assembled on Sabbath morning to join in the worship of God, and the consecration of their beloved young pastor. The spacious church was filled to overflowing with earnest, attentive people, who listened enraptured to the able and thrilling ordination sermon. At the close an elder brother of the young candidate, who had long been in the service of his Master, descended from the pulpit to conduct the solemn rites. It was a most touching scene. With eyes full of tears, and the deep, solemn tones of a voice trembling with emotion, he examined his brother, administered the vows, welcomed him into the great work, and charged him as to his sacred duties and august responsibilities. His manner united the affection of a father with the tenderness of a mother, and his very heart-strings seemed to vibrate as he poured forth fervent prayer to God to bless the ordination and sustain the youthful minister in the arduous duties of his holy vocation. The scene carried one back to the days when some stalwart knight administered the vows to his stripling brother, and harnessing him in the panoply of war, sent him forth to battle for the Holy Land.

Earnestly and bravely did the young minister devote himself to his calling—reproving wickedness in all forms and places, instructing the young and the ignorant, comforting the afflicted, and teaching the great truths of everlasting life. Manfully he battled against sin and iniquity, while he tenderly led the weak and stumbling. Of him it might be truly said, he pointed his flock to heaven and led the way.

A year passed and a new scene of strife awaited the young Christian warrior. Our country was invaded, our liberties assailed, and our homes and firesides were desecrated; society upheaved, and the great interests of civilization and religion were all about to be buried in the ruins. The South called upon all her sons to rush to the rescue. The young minister felt that he too was called upon to defend his country against the ruthless invaders. He consulted with his congregation and with his ministerial brethren. What agony of mind he suffered between conflicting duties; how often he went to God in fervent, secret prayer for light and strength, may not be told!

But the young minister soon laid aside his clerical robes and bade adieu to his weeping congregation—to fathers, he had so often instructed in the duties of religion—to mothers, he had consoled in their afflictions—and to the little children, that he had gathered weekly around him at the Sabbath school. He shouldered his musket and hid him to the battle-field, to defend that government that could alone secure his people the right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience.

In the camp, on the march, around the bivouac fire, or on post, young Renfro discharged his duties as faithfully and zealously as he had in the pulpit or at the Sabbath school. Fearless in the battle-field, he was not afraid to frown on vice in the camp, and exemplified beautifully the true character of the Christian soldier. Modest and unassuming, he influenced others more by his good example and amiable manners than by obtrusive advice or reproof. He was truly as brave as a lion, yet gentle as a woman.

He soon gained the confidence of all around him; and the first vacancy that occurred among the officers of his company his wild young companions chose the Christian soldier as a leader in the hour of danger and amid the perils of the battle-field. In common with his companions in arms, Lieut. Renfro went through many privations, his company taking part in several of the most ferocious contested battles that have been fought during this eventful year.

Through all he maintained his exemplary deportment and lovely Christian character.

In the progress of the war the invader again marshalled his hosts and came down to pillage and slaughter. The din of the conflict at Fredericksburg found young Renfro at his post. But the stormy day of battle has passed. The surging hosts that swayed to and fro through that awful amphitheatre of blood and carnage, from morn till night, amid the roar of artillery, hissing shot and shells, have ceased their strife. All have sunk down—

"The weary to rest and the wounded to die." Alas, yet not all alone, a young hero lies in the dark wood pierced with a death wound. His life-blood is ebbing slowly away, and no friend near to stanch it—no kind hand to cool his parching

throat with a drop of water. It is the young minister. Where now is that devoted flock that used to gather around him to catch his words of kindness, or follow his accents of prayer? Far, far away in Alabama. Perhaps they pray for him, looking with joyful anticipation to the time when he shall return and again go in and out before them, and teach them the ways of righteousness.

Alone with his God, while the bright stars gleamed from above, and angels looked down from heaven, the Christian hero breathed out his spirit in prayer for his people and his country.

Sabbath morning breaks bright and beautiful, over the lovely vale in Alabama. The Sabbath bells peal forth through the peaceful village, and wakes echoes from the neighboring mountains. The innocent and prating children gather at the sanctuary to unite their tender voices in praises to God, and their young hearts in prayer for the safe return of their minister. But, where is he?—Stiff and stark in death he lies on the heights above the ravaged city, the purest and most spotless sacrifice offered on the altar of liberty!

The author of the foregoing tribute is a Presbyterian elder. His article finely illustrates the power of earnest piety to override denominational barriers and make those that love Jesus lovers of each other.

The Albany Argus recently charged that Greeley was willing to let the seceding states depart in peace because he knew that would prevent the United States from ever becoming democratic. The Tribune in reply, demurs to this version and says:

How utterly false and dishonest the above is, our readers already know. We had no thought of this or that party, but of saving the country, by timely concession, from a worse calamity than the loss of the cotton States.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

All those indebted to the firm of Thos. J. & Wiley P. Mangham, either by subscription or advertising are earnestly requested to call on E. Goode or J. C. Montgomery Esq., at Ashville, Ala., and pay up. We give this notice that those who are in arrears to us may call and save cost and trouble, as we will be compelled to sue.

T. J. & W. P. MANGHAM, Jan. 8th 1863. tf.

Entry Notice.

One black mare Male, about 4 or 5 years old, shaved mane and tail, was taken up and posted by David A. Miller, at Gadsden, Cherokee county, Ala., on the 30th Nov. 1862, appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars before B. F. Pope, Justice of the Peace.

L. J. STANDEBER, Judge of Probate.

For Sale, at low Figures.

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about 320 ACRES, situated on Chickasaw creek, to miles N E from Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala.—100 acres cleared, a comfortable dwelling, barn, stables and other out buildings, a well of fine water—a beautiful situation, 2 1/2 miles from the line of Railroad to be built from Jacksonville to Gadsden, Ala.

Apply to JAS. ISHEA, Talladega, Ala. or M. J. TURNER, Jacksonville, Ala. Jan. 8, 1863—4t.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 13th day of December, 1862; Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. Jan. 8, 1863. ROSS PHILLIPS, Adm.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the Estate of Thos. J. White, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of St. Clair county, Ala., on the 22d day of December 1862, notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate must present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 8, 1863. W. G. JOHNSON, Adm.

\$25 REWARD.

SOLENN from the undersigned, on the night of 20th Dec. last, a Chestnut sorrel mare, six years old next Spring, 16 hands high, a blemish in her right eye, a mark where a wart was taken off her right side. A reasonable reward will be paid to any person giving information to me, living at Aurora, Post Office, Marshall county, Ala., leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me.

Jan. 8, 1863. W. G. JOHNSON.

\$25 REWARD.

SOLENN from the undersigned, living 8 miles from Aurora and 10 from Guntersville, Ala., on the 31st of December last, an iron gray mare, six years old next Spring, about 15 hands high, roan neck, has a mark on her breast and throat, and a saddle mark on the right side of her withers, tolerably long mane with the ends shewed off white on the end of her tail, and a small lump and scar on the front of one of her fore ankles. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me.

Jan. 8, 63. SHEPHERD WILLIAMS.

Salt, Salt, Salt!

I have 316 sacks of Salt for sale, and am now distributing it. This is Alabama Salt, a white and beautiful article. On Friday next I will also have on hand 51 sacks of Virginian Salt, which will be distributed exclusively among the indigent families of absent soldiers.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

VALUABLE COOSA RIVER Plantation for Sale.

Situated immediately opposite the Town of Gadsden, Ala. There is 900 Acres in the Tract—150 acres in a high state of cultivation. Five pure, never-failing springs on the place—greater portion of the open land superior bottom land.

A great bargain will be given—apply to D. A. MILLER, on the premises, or R. B. KYLE, Gadsden, Ala. Considerable 8 per cent. Bonds preferred in payment.

Gadsden, Ala. Jan. 1, 1863.—3t.





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Jack

Pennsylvania

At Two

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WHOLE NO. 1360.

**SALT.**  
A Few sacks of Virginia-Salt, for sale at  
retail. App 7 to  
**BLUN & FRANK.**



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

January 15, 1862.

Those who find a cross mark before their names, may know that if they do not pay up very soon, their papers will be discontinued, and their accounts put out for collection. Justice to ourselves and our paying patrons leave us no alternative but this.

**SALT.**—Judge Woods has still on hand some 200 sacks of salt, which he is disposing of at cost and carriage. In view of the great uncertainty of procuring more at a time like this, it might be well for those who need to get at least a small supply of what is here. What is not called for in a few days, we understand, will be sent to adjoining counties.

In addition to the list of killed and wounded of the 25th Ala., which contains several companies from this and adjoining counties, in the battle of Murfreesboro, we have heard but little. Private letters say there were but two wounded in Capt. D. P. Forney's company, Lieut. Nobon severely in the thigh and Mr. McCathren in the hand. Of Capt. Hames' company, none killed or wounded, they having been on some detached service. Nothing definite or reliable as yet heard from Capt. Draper's company.

It is stated that the Yankees are making up several ship-loads of provisions to send to the starving operatives of England, in order as much as possible to stave off mediation or intervention. They had better keep their provisions to feed their own starving poor, or the negroes they have stolen, who are said to be in a most miserable, helpless and destitute condition, dying by hundreds in the streets of New Orleans and other cities.

We invite attention to the notice of Mr. E. M. Harris, relative to raising a company under the call of the Governor. We were first acquainted with Mr. Harris near 30 years ago. He is a gentleman of education, ability, and indomitable energy, who would be a good member of such company, and if chosen we doubt not would make an efficient officer.

**MURDER.**—A private letter has been received in this place from St. Clair county, which states that Lieut. Early, formerly of Capt. Morris' company, 25th Ala., was basely murdered, a few days since, Lieut. Early, and a gentleman from Georgia were out looking at some land, when they were fired on by a party in concealment. Lieut. Early ran about one hundred yards and fell dead, pierced by four or five balls. The gentleman with him narrowly escaped by running from tree to tree. The murderers are supposed to be deserters or Union men, against whom Lieut. Early gave some information to the enrolling officer. We hope the most diligent and vigilant measure may be taken immediately by the proper authorities, to ferret out and bring to condign punishment, the perpetrators of this most base and dastardly murder.

To the Patriotic Citizens of Calhoun County.

The undersigned Committee, appointed by a meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, held on the 10th January 1862, for the purpose, and respectfully but earnestly call your attention to the necessity of rendering some aid to the sick soldiers and the wounded in the late battles around Murfreesboro, Tenn.

It is a matter of deep regret to all, that many thousands of our brave soldiers were more or less seriously wounded there—bleeding and mangled, they are hurried off to the Southward for safety, and for help. All the hospitals, and many private houses, from the battlefield to Chattanooga, Atlanta, and Rome, are full of them. It is painful in the extreme to contemplate their sufferings, and privations. Our brothers, sons, husbands and fathers are there, and the stranger soldier is there; many of them in a strange land, and far away from home with no mother or near friend to minister to their wants; but they are truly dear to us, because of sacrifice they have made for their country's cause; our liberties, homes and freedom.

They need immediate help. Who will withhold his aid in this pressing emergency? We feel assured we need offer no argument to the patriotic citizens of Calhoun, to stimulate them to render aid in this matter. We will only suggest one way by which your willing contributions may find their way to the relief of our soldier friends. The ladies of this place have organized a soldier's relief society. This society has undertaken to receive and forward all contributions for the sick and wounded at Rome, Atlanta, Chattanooga, or other places, as they may be advised by those in charge of the sufferers and the society has procured the consent of Messrs. J. D. Hoke & Bro., to act as agent, to receive and forward for them, all contributions made. Those wishing to contribute through this channel, will please

deposited with them at their store in this place. Should any have a better channel through which to send, all will be right. If you have nothing else to give, give money. But money is not so much wanted, as the articles necessary in all hospitals for the sick and wounded. We innumerate below a few of the articles most needed, but your judgment will indicate many others not mentioned here, and remember—what you do, do quickly ere the vital spark hath been extinguished, and the pale corpse is laid aside into the grave for want of your contributions—and you shall lose the blessings of God, and of the patriotic but dying soldier.

1. Bandages, made of either old or new clothes and rags.
2. Clothing, old or new, such as socks &c.
3. Bed clothing, sheets, pillows, (cotton or feathers) cases, blankets, quilts &c.
4. Combs, (either fine or coarse) towels and candles.
5. Eatables, dried-fruit, butter, eggs, chickens, potatoes, (sweet or Irish) vinegar, pepper, sage, bread, (corn or wheat.) Those in the country, who wish to send bread, had better deposit near or flour, and the society can have it baked and sent fresh.

Jan. 12th 1862.  
D. T. SMITH,  
S. P. HOLLINGSWORTH,  
M. J. TURNLEY,  
For the Republican.

**FRANK GRANT.**  
The most ridiculous document ever penned by the Washington despot, appears in the form of an address to Burnside's bleeding army, bearing date of Dec. 22d 1862, in which he says: "I have just read your commending General's preliminary report of the battle of Fredericksburg. Although you were not successful, the attempt was not an error nor the failure other than an accident."

In the name of humanity! has the world ever produced such an ass, in human form, as Abraham Lincoln? Can any rational man on earth conceive that it was an accident for the chivalrous sons of the South to manfully stand up and repel the merciless hordes seeking to subvert and enslave us? Will the world for one moment, believe this reckless falsehood? If he was not the brainless devil he is, he would see the design of a just Providence, and withdraw the mercenary vagabonds he has commissioned to murder and rob us. It is fear and despair that actuates him. The dreaded day of retribution has dawned—his final overthrow is a fixed matter; the murmuring clouds of ruin, eager for his destruction, are ready to burst and engulf him in eternal ruin! He threatens, but it is in vain—he is doomed to the invader's fate! While he is reaping his reward, our glorious Confederacy, free from the polluting hand of puritanism, will take its place among the nations of the earth; and her verdant plains and sunny valleys shall bloom as the morning rose. The proud Eagle of our liberty, exulting in her national pride, shall soar high above the wrecking barges of matter, and guide aright the stars and bars till time itself shall cease!

Our victory at Murfreesboro is complete. Gen. Bragg, of Grape "Shot notoriety," has taught Roencrantz a severe lesson.

About 500 of our wounded from Murfreesboro have arrived here, and are being properly cared for. A dispatch of this evening says 3000 prisoners will shortly arrive.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 3, '62. J. P. H.

We take pleasure in publishing the following list of liberal contributions to the Soldiers Relief Society, of White Plains, which is situated some three miles, through the instrumentality and exertions of Mrs. Fannie Williams, Mrs. A. Borders, and other generous and patriotic ladies of the neighborhood.

List of Contributions to the "White Plains Soldiers Relief Society."

| CONTRIBUTIONS IN MONEY. |         |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Mrs M. Whiteside,       | \$50.00 |
| Mrs A. Vann,            | 5.00    |
| Mrs J. J. Bice,         | 5.00    |
| Mr. Elijah Kerr,        | 2.00    |
| A. Rogers,              | 2.00    |
| Dr. J. E. Williams,     | 10.00   |
| Dr. C. Calhoun,         | 2.50    |
| Mr. Robt. Williams,     | 2.50    |
| Thos. Cook,             | 3.00    |
| Mrs. Calhoun,           | 3.00    |
| Julia Back,             | 2.00    |
| Mrs. Fannie Borders,    | 1.00    |
| Mr. L. Bain,            | 2.00    |
| Mrs. N. P. Scarborough, | 10.00   |
| Mr. W. G. Sheridan,     | 1.00    |
| Bandal Segars,          | 1.00    |
| Robt. A. Foster,        | 4.00    |
| W. M. Johnson,          | 5.00    |
| Dr. R. E. Teague,       | 6.00    |
| Mrs. N. Bales,          | 1.00    |
| Mr. Neil Ferguson,      | 1.00    |
| G. M. Duncan,           | 1.00    |
| H. Graham,              | 5.00    |
| B. P. Packer,           | 2.00    |
| Berry Richardson,       | 1.50    |
| Mrs. J. E. Prater,      | 1.00    |
| Mary Cowden,            | 1.00    |
| Biddy McMichael,        | 1.00    |
| W. A. Stewart,          | 1.00    |
| Dr. J. L. Hughes,       | 1.00    |
| Mr. J. H. Graham,       | 5.00    |
| Col. ——— Louney,        | 1.00    |
| Mrs. A. B. Estes,       | 1.00    |
| Mr. J. Estes,           | 5.00    |
| Mr. O. Wilson,          | 10.00   |
| Mr. P. Langston,        | 2.00    |
| Edw. W. Willis,         | 10.00   |
| Mrs. Ann Beeg,          | 1.00    |
| Mrs. Moses Whiteside,   | 6.00    |
| Mrs. S. A. Whiteside,   | 1.00    |
| Miss N. D. Teague,      | 4.00    |
| Miss R. J. Scarborough, | 1.00    |
| Mrs. Martha Whitesides, | 5.00    |
| Catherine Watson,       | 1.00    |
| Miss Nancy Hyatt,       | 3.00    |
| Mrs. M. C. Williamson,  | 3.00    |
| Mr. John Davis,         | 1.00    |
| Daniel Haverer,         | 2.00    |
| Mrs. A. R. Kelly,       | 9.00    |
| Jane White,             | 1.00    |
| Mr. E. Teague,          | 12.00   |
| Mayberry Andrews,       | 5.00    |
| J. A. Whiteside,        | 9.25    |
| Miss Anna Teague,       | 1.00    |
| Mr. A. Bonds,           | 10.00   |
| Mrs. Nancy Golden,      | 2.00    |

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|-----------------------|-------|
| Mr. J. Cranfield,     | 10.00 |
| O. Martin,            | 5.00  |
| D. Davis,             | 5.00  |
| A. Mahaffey,          | 5.00  |
| W. Johnston,          | 5.00  |
| E. Manning,           | 5.00  |
| Mrs. M. Whiteside,    | 2.00  |
| Mr. O. Davis,         | 2.00  |
| Mr. J. Henderson,     | 5.00  |
| J. H. Thompson,       | 1.00  |
| Mr. C. Morgan,        | 2.00  |
| J. A. Fleming,        | 3.00  |
| J. W. Whiteside,      | 2.00  |
| A. M. Whiteside,      | 5.00  |
| J. H. Burton,         | 5.00  |
| Mrs. S. A. Parker,    | 1.25  |
| S. J. Stevenson,      | 2.00  |
| Subra Hayse,          | 2.00  |
| Mr. J. B. Hays,       | 5.00  |
| Mr. William Wood,     | 5.00  |
| Mr. N. A. Williamson, | 1.00  |
| P. Motis,             | 5.00  |
| Mary Watson,          | 1.00  |

## CONTRIBUTIONS IN CLOTHING.

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| Mrs. Mary A. Williams,    | 2 pair of socks, one quilt and 1 pair of drawers.                |
| Rebecca Morgan,           | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. J. A. Williams,      | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Whiteside, | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Emily Burton,        | 7 yds jeans.   |
| Mrs. J. A. Fleming,       | two pr socks.  |
| Mrs. B. Bice,             | one pr socks.  |
| Miss Anna Bice,           | one pr drawers.  |
| Mr. F. Shuckleton,        | one pr pants.  |
| Mr. E. Hyatt,             | 1 pr pants.  |
| Mrs. L. Andrews,          | 2 shirts.  |
| Mrs. F. Schison,          | one comfort, 2 pr drawers one pair pants, and 6 pr socks.        |
| Mrs. M. E. Teague,        | two prs of socks.  |
| Mrs. T. E. Williams,      | 3 blankets four pr pants 4 shirts, 4 pr draws and six pr socks.  |
| Mr. Sarah Burdett,        | 4 pair drawers, 4 shirts 4 pair pants, 6 pr socks, 2 blankets.   |
| Miss Fannie Lawson,       | 6 pr socks.  |
| Miss Fannie Lawson,       | 1 cap, 1 comfort, and 1 pr gloves.                               |
| Miss Emma Lawson,         | 1 comfort, 1 pr gloves.  |
| Mr. Catherine Teague,     | 1 blanket, 1 pair pants, 1 pr socks.                             |
| Mrs. Sarah Warnock,       | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mr. L. Napier,            | one pr socks.  |
| Miss Anna Teague,         | 1 pr socks.  |
| Nannie Teague,            | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Nancy Manning,       | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Dorcas Whiteside,    | 1 quilt.   |
| Elizabeth Spruley,        | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Cameron,   | 2 pr socks.  |
| Miss Elizabeth Foster,    | 1 pr socks.  |
| Miss Anna Alsop,          | 1 pr pants.  |
| Mrs. Mary Alsop,          | 2 pr socks.  |
| Miss Adeline Sims,        | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mr. May T. Hughes,        | 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. E. B. Stewart,       | 1 shirt.   |
| Mrs. Anna Whiteside,      | 1 pr of pants.   |
| Miss Eva Johnson,         | 5 pr socks.  |
| Miss Josie R. Johnston,   | 3 pr socks.  |
| Miss Sarah Burdett,       | 1 pr socks.  |
| Miss Sue Roden,           | 1 pr socks.  |
| Miss Susan Roden,         | 1 pr socks.  |
| Miss M. E. Kerr,          | 1 shirt.   |
| Miss M. J. Williamson,    | 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers.  |
| Miss J. A. Williamson,    | 1 pr socks.  |
| Miss Josie Cranfield,     | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. N. A. Williamson,    | 1 pr socks.  |
| Miss Mar. B. Cover,       | 4 pr socks.  |
| Miss Mag. Bird,           | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Mary Haverer,        | one shirt, one comfort, one pr drawers, one quilt, one pr socks. |
| Mrs. M. H. Johnston,      | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. M. A. Dotson,        | 1 pr socks.  |
| Miss H. Johnson,          | 1 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. W. Johnston,         | 2 pr drawers.  |
| Miss Mary Cooper,         | 4 pr socks.  |
| Miss O. Muesie,           | one pr socks.  |
| Miss Lizzie Martin,       | one blanket, 1 pr of socks.                                      |
| Miss Sarah Martin,        | one pair of pants.   |
| Miss Josie Martin,        | one pr of socks.   |
| Miss Sarah Martin,        | 3 shirts one pr of drawers.                                      |
| Miss Lizzie Moreland,     | one pr drawers.  |
| Miss R. Reeves,           | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Margaret Reeves,     | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Mary Moreland,       | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. J. C. Cooper,        | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Susan Gray,          | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Minerva Daily,       | 2 pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Bice,                | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Sarah Cranfield,     | 2 pr drawers.  |
| Miss V. J. Cranfield,     | 2 pr socks one shirt.  |
| Miss Jane Teague,         | 2 yds cotton cloth.  |
| Mr. H. Haverer,           | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Amanda Morgan,       | one pr socks.  |
| Miss Sallie Haverer,      | one pr socks.  |
| Miss Elliot Watson,       | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Watson,    | one pr socks.  |
| Mrs. Washington Willis,   | one suit cotton cloth.   |
| Mrs. Carrie Glenn,        | 4 pr socks.  |

**LIST OF CASUALTIES IN THE 35th ALA.**  
Reg., at the battle of Murfreesboro up to the morning of the 3rd Jan. —Lt. Col. & D. Johnston, Com'dg.

Wounded, Lt. Col. Geo. D. Johnston, very slightly; Maj. P. D. Castello, mortally; Adjutant John Stout, in the leg. Co. A—Lieut. Butler commanding—Wounded, J. J. Parker, W. Book, P. Parker slightly; K. Mays, J. H. Adams and A. T. Hart, missing; J. H. Young & W. M. Jackson.

Co. B—Lieut. Moore commanding—Wounded, Corp. J. Minchew, H. V. Atkinson, J. M. Michael, T. Bagouts, J. S. Compton and W. S. Johnson, missing; J. Thomas.

Co. C, Lt. Seaford, com. Killed, Lt. H. B. Seaford, wounded, Sergt. J. T. Hawkins, Corp. Thos. McGlenon; privates C. B. West, P. H. West and G. M. Garner, slightly; W. B. Baxley and S. Ellison, seriously; W. Thomas and W. B. McGibboney.

Co. D, Capt. Morris, com. Killed, Corp. J. Stone; Capt. H. L. Morris, in the leg; Lt. G. W. Jones, slightly; private W. J. Craig, slightly; J. P. Ingram, M. V. Cleland, T. M. Humphries and J. Nix, missing; Corp. J. A. Tucker, and privates E. M. Kidd and W. Ross.

Co. E, Lt. Gibson, com. Killed, Lt. W. C. Gibson and privates B. Jones and Coleman; wounded, Sergt. J. O. Davis and private J. Kilpatrick; seriously, S. J. Blaylock, J. E. McCrary, W. H. Hull; missing J. R. Berry and J. Daylor.

Co. F, Capt. Handley, com.—Killed, private R. Green and — Phillips; wounded, Capt. W. H. Handley; slightly, Lt. F. M. Handley, Serg. G. F. Moore, Corp. J. Twilley; privates, G. Barroughs, J. Ingram, W. James, M. Knight, H. J. Lozier, S. M. Coler and R. Walker; missing, J. Haggling, J. McCullough and W. J. Amerson.

Co. G Capt. Patterson, commanding—Killed, Capt. A. Patterson; missing, H. M. Evans; wounded, J. A. Thomas, J. East, J. H. Mizze, J. W. Smith, P. E. Williamson, H. H. Smith and A. M. Ashcraft slightly.

Co. H, Lt. Johnson, commanding—Wounded, Lt. R. Spence, slightly, and privates J. E. Greece, slightly, and A. Watson slightly; missing, J. Jordan & J. R. Stone.

Co. I, Capt. W. P. Howell, commanding—Killed, Sergt. C. W. Roper, & private S. E. Phillips. Wounded, W. A. Pool, seriously; J. W. Ezzeil, mortally; D. P. Roberts, slightly; J. M. Brown, slightly; G. W. Abney, slightly; C. G. Stephenson, slightly; J. C. Miles, slightly, and Sergt. J. H. Grubbs, slightly; W. Wood missing.

Co. K, Lt. Board, commanding. Killed, J. B. Peacock, J. Sexton and W. E. Harper; wounded, Lt. J. H. Beard, slightly; Lt. J. Brannon, slightly; Corporal D. King and privates R. L. Penke, W. G. Yelverton, J. E. Jones, J. N. Langley, W. J. Deal, J. C. Schenno, W. W. Braxwell, J. W. Jones, Henry Jones, J. M. Commander, E. D. Miller, A. S. Arnold and Geo. King; missing J. T. Blue and J. Taylor.

cannot be matter of surprise, should it become epidemic. There are here, unhappily, all the conditions necessary for the generation and propagation of the deadliest plague that ever afflicted any city of the earth: a dense population living in crowded hotels and boarding-houses, working in crowded shops and offices and walking in crowded streets, and all breathing air tainted and poisoned by thousands of sick, wounded and dying.

## Gambling in Richmond.

The following picture of the gambling houses of Richmond presents a view of the progress in vice of the capital that promises to more than rival Washington in the palmy days of its corruption, public and private. It is copied from the Richmond Examiner:

"We are informed that there are not less than forty well-known gambling establishments in this city. The expense of maintaining these establishments is enormous. The market bill alone of one of these fashionable houses is said to average a hundred dollars a day. Notwithstanding their vast expenditures in sumptuous repasts, in free liquor, in princely upholstery, and in enormous rents, these houses can make money like the mints of gold. The gamblers have glutted with money certain classes of Richmond; they put up the price of every luxury; they toy and dally with money in all sorts of giddy and fantastic extravagance, and throw Confederate notes to the winds as if they grew on trees. Recently a bid for eighty five thousand dollars was made by a gambler in this city for a princely landed estate in this vicinity, the name of which is historical.

It is a fearful calculation that undertakes to determine the sources from which this great glut of grain comes. A portion of it is wrung from ruined lives and broken hearts; but the cup of private misery alone is not sufficient to account for the stream of ill-gotten wealth poured out from the gambling establishments in this city. Much of their gain is the money of the Government, squandered at the gambling tables by Commissaries, and others who have the use of public funds. These are the distinguished victims for whom the net is spread and the softest word spoken, and it is through their temptation and fall, and the desperate dishonesty of the man who stakes the money of another, that the gambler makes his bulkiest and easiest gains.

**CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.**  
We retired from Murfreesboro, in perfect good order. All the stores were saved.—About 4,000 prisoners, 5,000 stand of small arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been received. [Signed] B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

**CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 3.**  
Among the prisoners brought here within the last two days, 78 Yankee regiments were represented.

Three cars in a train laden with our wounded were jerked from the track six miles from Bridgeport, on Friday evening last and seven soldiers were killed. The train was coming from Murfreesboro.

**CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 4.**  
Advices from Bristol, Tenn., to the 1st inst., state that the damage done to the bridges, is not as serious as at first supposed. Gen. Marshall is said to be in pursuit of the enemy, and it was thought would overtake them in the vicinity of Morristown Gap.

The force of Federals at Winchester is estimated at 2,000. Their pickets extend to Middleton.

The following despatches have been published in Northern papers:  
**NASHVILLE, Jan. 2.**  
The Federals encountered the rebels on the 20th near Stewart's creek. Heavy skirmishing ensued, when the rebels were driven back with a loss of 100 prisoners, and many killed and wounded.—The fight continued, until one p.m. 21st ult, at which time we had maintained our position. Union loss extremely heavy.—Among the killed are Gen. Sills, Col. Garcelle, (Rosecrans' chief of staff,) Gen. Willicke, of Indiana; Col. Kelley, of 24 Ohio; Col. Shaffer, acting Brig. Gen.; Col. Farner, of 15th Ky.; Col. Jones, of 35th Indiana; Col. Carpenter and Col. McCee, of 15th Wisconsin; Col. Jones, 24th Ohio, and Col. Cotton, 6th Ky.

Gen. Kirk of Ill., Gen. Wood of Ind., Gen. VanCleave and Maj. Gen. Roseann, of Ky., all wounded, besides many other General officers. The 21st 25th and 35th Illinois regiments lost two thirds. The 15th and 35th Ohio lost one half their number. Other regiments lost heavily.—Total killed and wounded estimated at 25,000. The rebel loss much heavier. We have captured 500 prisoners.

Latest accounts from Murfreesboro say we occupy Murfreesboro. The Rebels are in full retreat. The Herald makes editorial commentation on the battle, Gold advanced to 134, Exchange 118 Cotton 68.

**From the Selma Reporter.**  
**Richmond, Jan. 7.**  
The loss of the Monitor is confirmed. A dispatch to the Yankee Secretary of the Navy, says the Monitor in tow of the Rhode Island, passed Hatteras shore on Tuesday afternoon. At 1:30 a.m., on Wednesday, the Monitor, having sprung a leak, went down during a blow. 29 lives lost.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, under date of the 3d inst., says it is rumored that Lincoln is about to take the field in person in Virginia. The Herald says that Lincoln's proclamation is the last card of the Jacobins.

**CALHOUN MILLS.**  
THE undersigned feels gratified for the liberal share of public patronage given to these Mills heretofore, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit the continuance in the future.

M. W. ABERNATHY.  
Jan. 10, 1862.—Jy.

## Latest News.



**From the Atlanta Confederacy.**  
**Richmond, Jan. 5.—6 P. M.**

The Enquirer has Northern dates to the 2d.

Lincoln has issued a proclamation declaring as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, that all persons held as slaves in designated States and parts of States, are and henceforward shall be free.—He further declares that such persons will be received into the armed service of the United States. Upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, he invokes the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

Beast Butler arrived in New York on the 1st. No mention is made of any public reception. He proceeded to Washington Friday.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, states that the late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme, even if he has to proceed alone.

Gov. Seymour was inaugurated Governor of New York on January 1. Seymour made no address, and spoke only a few words, saying that he would send in his message to the Legislature.

The following is an official dispatch:  
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and will determine the success or failure of the administration, which changes heavily against its success. It says it is impracticable, ill-timed and full of error.

**Richmond, Jan. 7.**  
A correspondent of the Chicago Times says that, in response to a circular from Gov. Robinson, two thirds of the members of the Kentucky Legislature have declared in favor of taking the State out of the Union, if Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation is enforced.

**Richmond, Jan. 7.**  
The House Delegates met at 2 p.m. today. Hugh W. Shoffey of Staunton was elected speaker, vice Gen. Gen. Kemper resigned.

The Governor's Message was received and read. It is a lengthy but interesting document.

The House by resolution fixed Tuesday, the 13th, to elect a Confederate States Senator, vice Hon. Ballard Preston, dead.

**Richmond, Jan. 7.**  
In the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Friday, the subject of the steamer Alabama was taken up, when one member said, there were vessels searching for her, and that in the forthcoming raising of the blockade at Wilmington, the blockading squadron there would join in the pursuit.

**Richmond, Jan. 7.**  
A dispatch received here from Chattanooga, says that our army fell back from Murfreesboro on Saturday night, after a terrible repulse of Brockton's Division on Friday evening. The enemy occupied Murfreesboro on the morning of the 5th.

McClellan is to be sent to Fort Monroe to organize. The Herald says, he will soon resume offensive operations against Richmond, by way of James River.

Hampton made a dash into Dumfries on Friday and captured wagons, stores, &c.

Lincoln has approved the bill admitting Western Virginia, as a State of the Union, after keeping it in his pocket nine days.

**MOBILE, Jan. 7.**  
A special dispatch to the Advertiser & Register, dated Grenada 6th inst., which says one of Gen. Forrest's Aids has arrived this evening, who reports the capture of Trenton, Union City and Humboldt, with over 2,000 prisoners, two cannon, and a large amount of stores.

The attack on Jackson was a feat to cover their operations.

The railroad is destroyed between Jackson, Tenn., and Columbus Ky.

**Richmond, Jan. 7.**  
The chief points of interest in Gov. Letcher's Message, are those in which he refers to the state of the country and the view of extortion.

The Governor says it will be a matter of amusement in after times, that a Government, great and noble as ours was, should have been sacrificed to the fell spirit of a wild and reckless fanaticism—that a large portion of her people should be so unholy and wicked, as to make war upon



known whether the negro commands the expedition or not.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.  
It is believed that our army will do the line of Duck River.

Murfreesboro is said to be unoccupied by either force. The rebels have returned. They captured and paroled three thousand prisoners, and killed and wounded a large number.

Richmond, Jan. 8.  
The Tribune of the 5th contains dispatches from Cairo, announcing a Federal success at Vicksburg.

The Tribune of the 5th contains a correspondent estimate of the loss by Van Dorn's raid upon that place at six millions of dollars.

The Federal gunboat Sazamora, was captured off the eastern coast of Florida, with the gunners, Francis, Prior, George and Agnes, and others.

Richmond, Jan. 8.  
The Evening News has the following interesting intelligence from headquarters from the N. O. Delta on the 6th inst. In Galveston Harbor, the Texas Rebel boarded the Federal war steamer Harriet Lane, and after a desperate fight captured her. Commodore Kearsaw commanding the Federal fleet blew up one of his gunboats—the Westfield—to prevent her falling into rebel hands. But eight escaped. The rebels also captured two companies of Massachusetts volunteers.

The Evening News has a dispatch dated Chattanooga, Dec. 15, says—Gen. Bragg made a speech at Decatur, on Monday, to the citizens of that place and vicinity assuring them that he did not mean to desert them, but would make a stand between Lee and Tallahassee. He said he felt back because our troops needed repose—being perfectly exhausted. He said our loss was 7,000. The enemy's loss was between 15,000 and 20,000. The enemy has advanced his line six miles this side of Murfreesboro. He has been guilty of the most outrageous enormities—stealing private property, robbing peaceful citizens and running off negroes.

Richmond, Jan. 7.  
The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 4th has been received at Iron Station. It has no general news of importance. The Paris correspondent of the Commercial under date of Dec. 15, says that there is no doubt of a secret league between Slidell and the French Government, Slidell being naturally interested in the affairs of New Orleans, where his property has been confiscated; and the French Government looks upon Louisiana as almost a French province. The arrival of French fleet at New Orleans would be received with great joy by Southerners; and official journals have announced the fact in terms which would have been offensive to any Government but that of the United States, although indications for a moment are, that while a better feeling is growing up towards us in England, the contrary is true in France.

General Wool has superseded Morgan in command of the Department of New York.

Smith of the interior, has resigned and gone home.

Rumor says that Lincoln was shot at and his coachman wounded, while riding through the streets, on New Year's Eve.

A grand reception was given by the President, and it was largely attended by Congressmen and Foreign Ministers.

The Enquirer says that they made desperate exertions to cut Grant's army off. It says the movement was planned by Jeff Davis himself, but it has signally failed.

Capt. Burke, of the Trent, reports the destruction of his vessel, by a new rebel privateer, on the 5th of Dec. Himself and crew were sent adrift.

Nothing later or interesting from Murfreesboro.

Richmond, Jan. 8.  
The Herald of the 5th has an editorial on the prospect of intervention in American affairs by Napoleon. It says the French Emperor will address another circular to the Courts of England and Russia, urging immediate intervention, and the chances are that those courts to his demand. "This will be a prelude to a recognition by France alone." Napoleon will say: "I appealed to you twice to act with me; you refused; my necessities will break you more delay. I recognize the Southern Confederacy. My people are starving; I must have cotton."

The Herald intimates that a powerful French fleet, of iron-plated frigates are now in American waters, which are to act as circumstances may dictate, in case of the recognition of the Jeff Davis Government. The emancipation proclamation is another inducement to Napoleon to interfere at all chances for cotton are ended, unless that question is settled. He will pretend that fearful crimes and horrors will flow out of the working of the Decree, throughout the South, and humanity demands interference. France and England both see that their supplies of cotton will be short if the slaves are freed. The French Minister at Washington is said, openly states that during this month, his Government will mediate in favor of the South. This assertion of M. Mercier is true, pure and simple, on the question at hand. The Herald adds: "We must prepare to sustain with all our force the integrity of the Republic."

Richmond, Jan. 8.  
The Advertiser and Register has the following private despatch:

Decatur, Tenn., Jan. 7.  
Hon. John Forryth:

Being outnumbered more than two to one by the enemy, our troops utterly exhausted by six days exposure to the cold and rain, and four days incessant fighting, with the loss of one-fourth of their whole number in killed and wounded, Gen. Bragg determined to fall back behind Duck River.

After a reconnaissance in the enemy's rear, which showed that he was receiving large reinforcements from Kentucky, by a skillful night march, covered by admirable cavalry—Wheeler's and Wbrator's—the whole army, with all its supplies and captured arms, is now concentrating into new lines, ready for the enemy, whenever he shall advance.

Since this army crossed the Tennessee river in November, we have captured 9,500 prisoners; over forty pieces of forty pieces of artillery, 8,000 small arms and 800 wagons.

(Sign at) W.  
A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Jackson, 8th inst., says the New Orleans Delta of the 2d inst., received at Pontchartrale has the following:

About 2 o'clock on New Year's morning four rebel gunboats, came down Buffalo Bayou into Galveston Bay, ran along-side the steamer Harriet Lane, on each side, the rebel sharpshooters then commenced an assault on her, and soon succeeded in killing all the gunners and Captain Wainwright, her commander. The assailants then boarded her and after a desperate struggle captured her. The rebel gunboats were lined and fortified with cotton after the manner of boats in New Orleans, known as the Montgomery fleet. The Westfield, under the command of Com. Kearsaw, determined not to be taken, after consulting officers and men, all agreeing they blew her up with all on board, including himself, only eight escaping. The balance of the Yankee fleet, one transport, 2 coal boats at the wharf, together with two companies of the 2d Massachusetts Regiment, were captured.

A Federal vessel was placed outside the harbor to watch the Harriet Lane, and prevent the Confederates from sending her to sea.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.  
A special courier from Kingston, says the enemy are making immense preparations to advance. Reinforcements are daily arriving from Suffolk. The Yankees at Morehead city and Newbern number fifty thousand, under the command of Foster. Butler is not there. A simultaneous attack on Charleston, Wilmington, Weldon and Goldsboro will probably be made, to prevent reinforcements being sent being sent to either place. The enemy are now cooking warping rations.

The iron-clad Pissais was towed into Beaufort harbor, N. C. disabled, with loss of her turret and guns, leaking. Her pumps were kept continually going.

The steamer that towed the Monitor has not been heard from. There is great consternation among the Yankees at the losses of their vessels.

A negro challenged Col. Weeks of a New York Regiment to fight him a duel. He sent a white man as second. Weeks refused it and resigned in disgust.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 8.  
There is a rumor that Rosecrans' army has returned to Nashville, leaving a small garrison at Murfreesboro.

Gen. Bragg's headquarters are at Winchester. He will make a line of defense between Winchester and Shelbyville.

It is probable that the Abolition army will not be ready for offensive operations under a month.

Our troops as a general thing, approve of Bragg's course in falling back. They were too much exhausted to continue longer on the field.

Richmond, Jan. 8.  
The European news is quite interesting, and occupies much space in the Herald and Times. The first class steamer Veleen has been sold to the Confederates, and was about to start on a cruise.

The Paris correspondent of the London Star says that there is not a doubt that there is not a doubt that the distressed condition of the manufacturing districts in France, inclines the emperor to listen more attentively to Slidell than he otherwise would have done.

The Paris Montevieu says some journals exaggerate the evidence of the course of France when offering mediation in American affairs, and enviously misunderstand its character. The distress in certain manufacturing districts in France and England threaten to lead to serious results.

The York River train brings intelligence of a Yankee raid by 300 or 400 cavalry. Four gunboats are in the vicinity of White House, on the Pamunkey river, 35 miles from Richmond. The marauders destroyed several oyster sheds and sloops, and fired on the train, which sustained no injury.

Revolutions were introduced into the Virginia House of Delegates to-day, declaring the determination of the State to guarantee to the Confederate Government the payment of her proportion of the war debt, and pledging the faith of the State for the same. Also a proposition to enroll and organize all exempt in the State into brigades, regiments and companies, to be subject to the call of the Governor in case of necessity. There is but little doubt of their adoption.

Northern dates of the 6th have been received.

Rosecrans' official report of the battle of Murfreesboro, says the fight ended on Saturday in the total defeat of the Rebels and their disorderly flight to Tullahoma. The fight continued from Tuesday to Saturday. By Medical Directors he estimates the wounded at 5000 and the killed at 1,000.

The Memphis Bulletin says that Vicksburg surrendered to Sherman after five days fighting. The whole Union force at Vicksburg is estimated at 4,000 Banks and Farragut were expected there.

A bill has been introduced into the Yankee Congress authorizing the issue of \$300,000,000 more of Treasury notes, and recommends an additional issue of \$500,000,000 six per cent, redeemable in two and three years, and \$500,000,000 in twenty years.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 10.  
The Rebel publishes the following dispatch from an official source:

Winchester, Jan. 9.—Morgan's Report of his expedition shows two thousand paroled prisoners, several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms and property destroyed.

Forrest's Report shows fifteen hundred prisoners, one thousand of the enemy killed and wounded, an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped.

Our operations at Murfreesboro include the capture of four thousand five hundred prisoners, besides two thousand captured at Hartselle and around Nashville, summing up ten thousand prisoners in less than a month. We also captured and sent to the rear, thirty cannon, six thousand small arms and two thousand in the hands of our troops and one thousand wagons destroyed and the mules and harness secured.

The enemy's killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven Generals.

Richmond, Jan. 10.  
The following is a portion of an official dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 8th:

"From the latest information, I am satisfied that the enemy's transports have gone up the river. There are only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo River, and Milliken's Band. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger."

J. C. FEMBERTON.  
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.

Yankee Losses at Fredericksburg.

We find in the Louisville Journal of the 19th, the following account of the Yankee losses at Fredericksburg, as given by a correspondent of the New York Tribune:

It is not using too strong an expression to say that in this battle we were butchered. The loss of the enemy in comparison with our own must be insignificant. More than half the division of Gen. French were placed hors de combat before they had fired a shot, having orders to withhold their fire, charge bayonets, and rush upon the extraneous. They anticipated no obstacle until they should meet in a hand to hand fight on the crest of the first range of hills, but how little they knew the foe they had to deal with; lying close upon the earth behind a low stone wall, a half destroyed fence, which we had not taken into our calculations as obstacles.

The enemy watched the approach of French, until every man in battle line came under the aim of the best sharpshooters in the rebel army, and in an instant, almost before the fence itself was discovered to be an obstacle along their route, a thick line of flame and smoke streamed above the fence and wall, and the moment the first volley was fired, 60 pieces of artillery, charged with grape and canister, sent their infernal contents straight through our advancing lines, raking them in front and upon both flanks. Destruction so terrible never before has been seen during this war. French went into battle with 7,000 men, and two days after the battle, only 1,200 men have reported to him.

The entire loss of the corps of Couch, consisting of the divisions of Howard, French and Hancock, and which the morning up to the battle, contained 40 regiments, old and new, amounting to at least 25,000 is now but 15,000.

[From the Southerner.]  
To Dye Scarlet.

For 5 pounds of wool take 2 ounces pulverized cochineal, 2 ounces cream tartar, boil 15 minutes, then add 1 ounce muriatic of tin, put in the thread and simmer for 30 minutes, then for 30 minutes and simmer again for 30 minutes and the work is done.

For Cotton add to the above preparation 2 pound of red wood, 4 ounces linseed oil and 4 ounce of allum, simmer and air as above.

A singular feature of this war is the youthfulness of many of our distinguished military officers. The "gallant Pelham," as Gen. Lee calls him, is an Alabamian about 20 years old; "Pegram" of the Parcell Battery, is hardly 21; Latimer, the Captain of the Letcher Artillery, is only 17; and Dearing, of Latham's old battery, is not above 22 or 23.

SALT.  
A few sacks of Virginia Salt for sale at a bargain. Apply to BLUN & FRANK.

OBITUARY.

Joseph W. Baw was born July 5th A. D. 1834, in Calhoun County Ala. A few years ago he emigrated to Texas. On the 10th of May 1862, he joined the Confederate Army—he was a faithful soldier, and was much esteemed by his fellow soldiers. On the 17th day of Oct., 1862, in the State of Mississippi, he fell a victim to the relentless hand of death from the effect of measles.

In the 14th year of his age, he sought and obtained religion and joined the M. E. Church from which time till death terminated his career, he distinguished himself in all the relations of life as a devoted christian, and when it was announced that death was approaching, he was not alarmed, but met the grim monster with firmness, being perfectly resigned to the will of God. May his wife and his three dear little children, his many friends and relations all endeavor so to live that they may meet him in that world of eternal delight where parting is never known.

Our brothers gone to realms of joy,  
Where praise and love is employ,  
His face on earth we'll see no more,  
But hope to meet him on that eternal shore.  
R. G. R.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In Cherokee County, on the 17th Dec. 1862, Mary A. E. eldest daughter of W. H. and M. E. Graham, aged 8 years 4 months and 17 days. Little Mary was one whom every one loved—kind and gentle in disposition—she won all. She possessed an intellect beyond her years, which had begun to expand and unfold its astonishing powers to fond parents and relatives, when the lovely bud was snuffed from the parent stem and borne to a more genial clime, the celestial garden there to bloom in beauty beside this little angel sister who had preceded her to the bright home of the blest. Intimate associations of teacher and pupil had endeared her to me very much. Her gentleness, patience and industry astonished while it pleased me. I well remember and doubtless many who read this will also remember that but a day or two before she was seized with her last illness, two of her little schoolmates got angry about a trifle, and from high words, proceeded to blows. Mary stepped between them and finally succeeded in calming their excited feelings. "Blessed are the peace-makers; for they shall be called the children of God."

Throughout her last illness, she was patient and resigned. I was debarred from visiting her, and saw her but twice during her illness. The first time the little feverish hand was eagerly extended, and the eye kindled with looks of recognition. The last time though I stooped over her, took her hand and called her name, she knew me not. Her sufferings were extreme, caused by White Swelling and Diphtheria; yet save a rest less moaning, she showed no signs of impatience. Weep not fond parents your child is but gone before you—your treasures in heaven are accumulating, two angel cherubs wait you there now.

To mourning saints whose streaming tears,  
Flow o'er your children dead,  
Say not in transports of despair,  
That all your hopes are fled.  
Jacksonville, Dec 27th. EMMA

OBITUARY.

John Duncan of company K. 48th Regiment Alabama Volunteers, who, for the love of his fireside, forsook a wife and four little children who were dependent on him for support, and volunteered his services as a private soldier for three years or the war on the 31 of May 1862; and after a long spell of fever, he died in the hospital at Richmond Virginia August 13th 1862. Though he did not have the opportunity of battle yet he is entitled to all the honors of a patriotic and obedient soldier. He was a resident of Calhoun County, Alabama where his family are left to mourn his loss as one of the many troubles of war. He was a devoted husband and father and provided for his own household; and was a pious and devoted member of the Methodist church, and his many friends can only hope to meet him in Heaven where troubles will cease and partings will be no more.

SERGT. W. H. McELRATH.

DIED.—At his residence near Alexandria, on 1st Dec. 1862 Zion Goodlett, aged 73 years. Mr. Goodlett was born in Greenville District South Carolina, in the year 1789 and removed with his family to Calhoun County Ala., in 1833 or '34. In early life he professed a hope in Christ, and joined the Baptist Church, after moving to this county he joined the Mt. Zion Baptist church, and departed himself as a true and consistent christian until he was called to his home in heaven. He was a kind and an affectionate husband and father, a faithful friend and an honest man. He left an interesting family to mourn their sad bereavement. Greenville (S. C. Patriot, and Mountaineer, please copy.

OBITUARY.

The subject of this notice William Albert Graham, son of John R. and Elizabeth Graham of Ladiga, Ala., died in Richmond Va., Jan 27th 1862, of wounds received the day previous while boldly and fearlessly charging the enemy's fortifications near Meadeville, in the battles below Richmond. He was born 27th December 1842, and enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States 3d September 1861, and although very young he could not be contented longer while his comrades were taking up arms in defence of our country, and though young and tender he had no su-

periors as a soldier, he had a benevolent and warm heart, he was esteemed by his officers as one of the best soldiers in the company of which he was a member, nothing that he had or received from home from an affectionate mother or loving sisters, was thought to be too good to be divided with his officers or messmates, and he thought it no hardship to arise at any hour of night the coldest and worst nights of last winter to confer a favor on one of his officers, and he was so kind and obliging to his officers that when one of them was absent from the company, he was taken into the officers' tent to sleep and fare with them. And at no time during his term of service did his officers have to complain of him for not discharging his duty as a soldier or for any other cause; they called Albert their put. He was also much esteemed by his messmates and the entire company, he was full of life and a ways made those around him cheerful, by his kindness and smiles, but like thousands of other brave soldiers, he has offered his precious life as a sacrifice on the altar of his country. When he reached the hospital he was unconscious and soon died, not being able to tell who he was or to what command he belonged, so that no traces of his grave can be found and known as his, though he was interred in the soldiers burying ground by his comrades, and by his brave Capt. who fell the next day, yet we are not as those who have no hope, for we believe he was a christian and will rise again to live above the skies. He professed conversion and joined the Baptist church in the Summer of 1858 and lived a consistent member up to the time of his death. He leaves a father, mother, sisters, brothers and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss but we should not grieve for him, he is better off than us, he is free from war.

So farewell dear Albert till thou arise.  
We hope to meet thee in the skies.  
E. T. S.

WANTED.

One hundred persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 60, to form a company and drill monthly; as it has already been intimated by the Governor, that persons of these ages will probably be required to do military service. We propose to all who desire voluntarily to defend their common country, to forward their names to the subscriber at Morrisville, Ala.

Jan. 6th 1863. E. M. HARRIS.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Jacksonville up to Jan. 12th, 1863.

A.  
Alford, Thomas.

B.  
Burnett, Mrs. S. L.; Baird, G. W.; Barefield, Mrs. Rebecca; Bryant, Wm.

C.  
Cornelius, John; Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth; Clark, Thomas; Cannon, Mrs. Lucy; Cunningham, Mark; Cannon, Mr. Robert.

D.  
Davis, John; Davis, Mrs. Parthena; Dairs, Mrs. Francis; Duckett, Sarah A.

E.  
Edmondson, Miss Nancy; Edmondson Mrs. Charity.

F.  
Ford, John; Ford, Cicero D.; Finch, Mrs. S. D.; French, G. D.

G.  
Gordon, David; Griffin A. B.; Griffith, Mrs. L. E.; Gillams, Miss Margaret; Gilliam, Miss Elmina; Gudge, Henry.

H.  
Henderson, Mrs. S. Hughes, Mrs. Sarah; Henderson, Mrs. L. E. Hill, Landers; Hatfield, H. H.; Hughes C. B.

J.  
James, M. E. J.; Jackson, A. J.; Jones; Henry A.; Jones, N. H.; Johnson, D. B.

K.  
Kilgon, James P.; King & Flisha.

L.  
Lee, Willis; Lancaster, Mrs. Charles; Latta, Mrs. Mary Ann; Laughlin, Isabella; Landers, Richard; Lot, John; Latta, J. J.

M.  
McGahren, Mrs. Rachel; Mathews, Mrs. M. J.; Morrison, Mrs. Emma; McKinney, Mrs. J. K.; Mullins D. D.; Moore Samuel.

N.  
Nichols, Mrs. E. A.; Neighbors, Mrs. Lee; Nelson, Miss A. L.

O.  
Officer, Enrolling.

P.  
Prater, Mrs. Martha; Powell, Mrs. Martha; Pruitt, S. C. Davis; Porter, Mrs. J. W.; Propp, Miss Mary J.; Phillips, Mrs. Charles; Prater, Miss Martha A. Palmer, Mrs. F. M.

R.  
Read, Miss A. T. 2; Rhine, Mrs. M. E. Reese, Dr. A. G.; Reid, Mrs. W. H.; Rogers, Wm. L.; Roberts A. J.; Robinson, Miss Ann M.; Ramsey, Mrs. Julia Ann; Robinson, Capt. Read, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Miss Cynthia E.

S.  
Simmons, Samuel; Smith, Miss Martha; Smith, Miss Martha J. 2; Smith, Mrs. F. M. 2; Smith, Miss M. S. 2; Smith, Mrs. H. S.; Smith, Mrs. H. J.; Scott, Mrs. Lavina.

T.  
Thomas, Mrs. Susan H.; Thomas, Mrs. L. A.; Thomas Mrs. Mary; Thomas, Miss Sarah; Thomas, Mrs. Josephine; Turner M. J.

V.  
Viles, Mrs. Mary.

W.  
Walls, Thomas; Wallace, T. J.; Wallis, A. H.; Wright, Thomas, White, Mrs. Rebecca; Wigginton, Mrs. Mary A. Weaver, Mr. M. A.; Weakly, R. D.; Weaver, Miss Virginia E.; Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth E.; White Mrs. Mary Jane; Wells Miss Mary E.; Walker, Miss Ginner; Walker, James M., Esq.

TO THE PEOPLE OF ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

All those indebted to the firm of Thos. J. & Wiley P. Mangham, either by subscription or advertising are earnestly requested to call on E. Goode or J. C. Montgomery Esq., at Asheville, Ala., and pay up. We give this notice that those who are in arrears to us may call and save cost and trouble, as we will be compelled to sue.

T. J. & W. P. MANGHAM,  
Jan. 8th 1863. G.

ADMINISTRATORS

SALE.

THE undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Baker Dulaney late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order of Sale, granted on the 8th day of January 1863 by the honorable the Probate Court of said county, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale,

ON MONDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF FEBRUARY.

At the residence of said Baker Dulaney, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of eleven negroes to wit:

PETER, Man, 46 years old.  
CHANEY, woman 32 yrs old.  
DOWDEN, boy 10 years old.  
NANCY, girl, 7 years old.  
LILLIAN and 3 children.

CATHERINE twelve years old.  
LAURA 8 years old.  
MARTHA, 6 years old.

The said property will be sold for CASH. No property to be removed until purchase money is all.

E. McLEFFLEN, Admr.

Notice Land Buyers.

I am now offering for sale in Confederate Territory, my valuable plantation, lying on the Big Tallapoosa River, west side, miles above Rebel's Bridge, on the road leading from Tallapoosa Factory to Colar Town, Ga., containing 300 acres, 26 cleared and 24, bottom land, all in a high state of cultivation, well watered, a beautiful location, buildings ordinary, healthy and convenient to schools and churches. Persons wishing to examine the place, please call on me, or on the undersigned, or J. W. Denton, on the adjoining farm.

W. B. ANDERSON.  
Jan. 12, 1863.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Cynthia Love, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Alfred Turner, Judge of the Probate court of St. Clair county, Ala. on the 26th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 18. DAVID H. LOVE, Adm.

NOTICE.

Several members of Co. (C.) 5th Ala. Bat., are now in Calhoun Co., Ala., and have been for so long a time that I have adopted this method of warning them that it is my duty to report them as deserters, and intend doing so, unless they send me regularly, certificates from some respectable physician of their continued disability and I will state that the opinion is quite prevalent, that certificates are frequently given by family physicians without a thorough examination. The persuasion of inconsiderate friends many times have a tendency to cause forlorn soldiers to remain at home longer than necessary.

Particular attention to the above may prove beneficial to some one.

S. D. STEWART,  
Capt. Co. (C.) 5th Ala. Bat.

Salt, Salt, Salt!

I have 200 sacks of Salt for sale, and am now distributing it. This is Alabama Salt, a white and beautiful article. On Friday next I will take between 50 and 60 sacks of Virgin Salt, which will be distributed evenly among the indigent families of about 5000.

Jan. 8, 1863.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

VALUABLE COON RIVER PLANTATION FOR SALE.

STATED immediately upon application to the Town of Calhoun, Ala. that there is 900 Acres in the Town of Calhoun, a high state of cultivation. Five pure, never-failing springs on the place—greater portion of the open land superior bottom land.

A great bargain will be given—apply to D. A. McLELLAN, on the premises, or R. B. KYLE, Gadsden, Ala. Confederate 8 per cent. Bonds preferred in payment.

Jackson, Ala. Jan. 1, 1863.—G.

\$25 REWARD.

TOLENS from the undersigned, living at Greenville, Ala. on the 31st of December last, an iron gray mare, six years old next Spring, about 15 hands high, roan nose, has marks of iron on her head and throat, and a saddle mark on the right side of her withers, tolerably long mane with the ends chewed off, white on the head of her tail, and a small lump and scar on the front of one of her fore ankles. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me.

Jan. 8, 1863. W. C. JORDAN.

\$25 REWARD.

TOLENS from the undersigned, living at Greenville, Ala. on the 31st of December last, an iron gray mare, six years old next Spring, about 15 hands high, roan nose, has marks of iron on her head and throat, and a saddle mark on the right side of her withers, tolerably long mane with the ends chewed off, white on the head of her tail, and a small lump and scar on the front of one of her fore ankles. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me.

Jan. 8, 1863. SHEPHERD WILLSON.

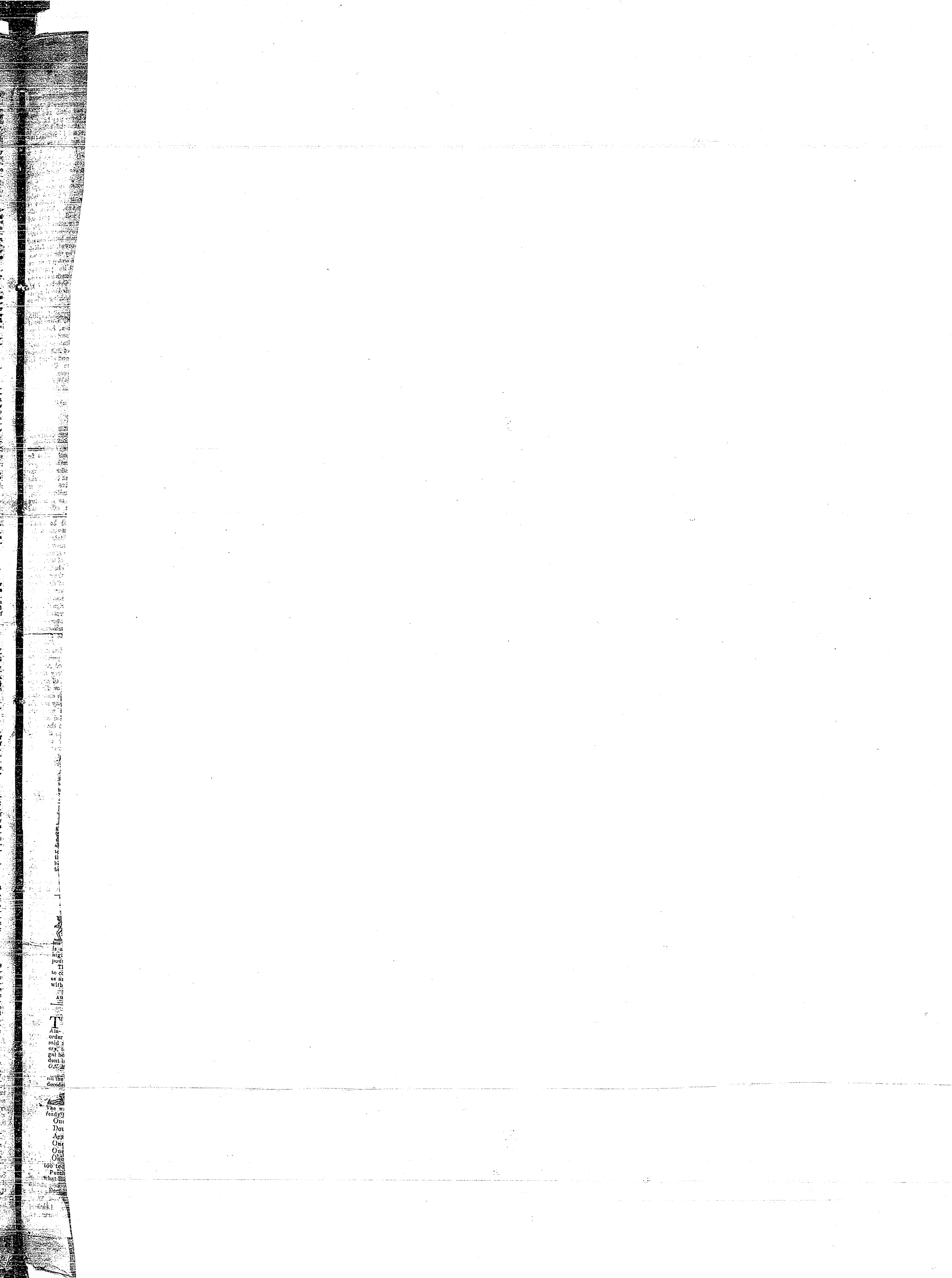
Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Thomas C. Johnson, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate court of Calhoun county, on the 27th Nov. 1862, notice is given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.









[illegible]



# Jacksonville Republican

VOL. 27. NO. 4.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY 22, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1361.

## Jacksonville Republican

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, MONDAY MORNING BY  
J. F. KRAFT.

At Two Dollars within the year or three dollars at the end of the year. A notice to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next year.

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.**  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or less of long copy, for the first week. Over one square counted as two. Advertisements not marked, containing no date, will be considered as engagements for one week. For each additional square, 50 cents per square. Circulars of candidates, 50 cents per square. Advertisements on all accounts from the date they are due.

## LEATHER.

THE undersigned, takes pleasure in announcing to all who are interested in sustaining a good school, at the most healthy, pleasant and moral place in the State of Alabama, that he has secured the services of W. A. Saxton, for the year 1863.

The school year will be divided into two sessions of five months each. The first session will commence on the 1st Monday in January 1863.

**Rates of Tuition, Per Session.**  
First Class ..... \$ 7.50  
Second Class ..... \$ 5.00  
Third Class ..... \$ 3.00  
Fourth Class ..... \$ 1.50  
T. F. KRAFT, Proprietor.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Joseph Deffen, late of Calhoun Co. Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 18th day of December, 1862, by the Hon. A. Woods, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dec. 18, 1862. C. W. DEFFENSE, Adm.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
LETTERS of adm. de bonis non having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Calhoun Co. Ala., on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1862, upon the estate of Baker Deffen, deceased, late of said county; all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dec. 18, 62. S. B. DUFFANY, Adm.

**LEATHER LEATHER.**  
THE undersigned will tan hides on the premises, and take the owner of the hides, and give him half for 40 cents per pound of so leather, and 60 cents for upper.

Dec. 4. VERNON & BRADY.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**  
LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Wester, deceased having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of St. Clair Co., Ala., on the 21st day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

H. W. BOX, Adm.

**STEAR SAWMILL CHRIST MILLS.**  
Four Miles East of Jacksonville.

My Mills are now in successful operation, turning out flour of the most superior quality. I am also prepared to furnish lumber of any quality and quantity.

My Mills are so erected that I can use either steam or water power at discretion; and those wishing corn or wheat ground, need never fear delay of this appointment.

JAMES G. NISBET.

**Committed.**  
TO the Jail of Guntersville, Marshall County, Alabama, on the 13th day of July, 1862, a Negro man who says he belongs to William Dodds, who left his master about the 1st of March, 1862. He is about 20 years of age, six feet two inches high, dark complexion and weighs about 180 pounds.

The owner of said Negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

THOMAS F. ELLON, Jailor.

**JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY.**  
The next session of this institution will commence on the 1st Monday in January, 1863, under the superintendence of Rev. R. J. G. HALL. Terms as heretofore.

Nov. 6, 1862.

## \$840 REWARD.

I will pay \$200 each for the apprehension and delivery of the following named deserters from my company viz:

Sergeant John Gray, born — aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec. 10th, 1862.

Corporal W. H. Hester, born — aged 18 years, 4 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, occupation farmer, deserted Nov 20th 1862.

Private T. M. Hester, born — aged 18 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, occupation wood chopper, deserted Oct 1st 1862.

Private M. T. Doster, born — aged 20 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, black eyes, occupation a farmer, deserted Oct 23, 1862.

Private Miles Long, born — aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, black hair, occupation wood chopper, deserted Oct 8 1862.

Private T. H. Clifton, born in Cherokee Co. Alabama, aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes and light hair, occupation none, deserted Oct 18th 1862.

Priv F. J. Murphy, born — aged 26 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Oct 20 1862.

Priv D. C. Reese, born — aged 22 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair occupation farmer.

Private W. O. Hester, born — aged 21 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation farmer, deserted Nov. 20, 1862.

Private S. M. Culpepper, born — aged 22 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, dark hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Nov. 30, 1862.

Private E. H. Drake, born — aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Nov. 10, 1862.

Private Daniel H. Tucker, born — aged 27 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion dark, black eyes, black hair, occupation farmer, deserted Oct 14, 1862.

Private W. H. Clifton, born — aged 23 years, 6 feet high, complexion blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec 14, 1862.

Private W. H. Allen, born — aged 18 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec 14, 1862.

Private W. H. Wood, born — aged 19 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec 16, 1862.

Private Alexander Morrison, born — aged 17 years, 5 ft 8 in high, complexion fair, blue eyes, red hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec 16, 1862.

Priv J. T. Moor, born — aged 18 yrs, 5 ft 8 in high, complexion fair, blue eyes, black hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec 16, 1862.

Private J. B. Rinehart, born — aged 19 yrs, 5 ft 10 in high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec 16, 1862.

Private Thomas Rinehart, born — aged 17 years 5 ft 8 in high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Dec 16, 1862.

Private W. H. Wood, born — aged 21 years, 6 feet high, complexion fair, blue eyes, light hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Nov. 13, 1862.

Private John Arthur, born — aged 30 yrs, 5 ft 10 in high, complexion fair, blue eyes, black hair, occupation a farmer, deserted Nov 13, 1862.

The above deserters all reside in Cherokee County, Ala.

D. C. DANIEL, Capt. Com. (A) 4th Ala. Inf. Regt. Camp near Gray's Fort, Miss. Dec. 18, '62.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
DeKalb County.  
Probate Court of said county, Special Term, December 1862.

**BE REMEMBERED,** That on the eleventh day of December, 1862, came Thomas Hamauck, administrator of the estate of Benjamin F. Lewis, late of said county; deceased, and filed his allegation, petition and schedule, as required by the Code of Alabama, and reports the estate of his said intestate insolvent.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the second day of February, 1863 be, and hereby is appointed as a day to hear and determine the said allegation of insolvency, and that a notice thereof be published for three successive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, and by posting a notice thereof at the court house door in the Town of Lebanon, and by issuing notice to the creditors of said estate residing in the county, and by sending similar notices to the creditors residing out of the county, by mail.

Given under my hand this 11th December, 1862.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN, Judge of Probate.

Jan. 1, 1863—At.

## Deserted.

Sergeant Ashberry E. Pate, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Alabama, Jan. 28th, 1862, is 33 years of age, six feet high, fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes, born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted, a mechanic.

Sergeant James H. Foster, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala Jan 28th 1862, is 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and blue eyes, born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

Corporal Jacob A. Weaver, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. Jan 28th, 1862, is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair and grey eyes; born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted, a farmer.

Private John H. Wheeler, who enlisted Jan. 28th, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. is twenty-two years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and dark eyes, born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

Private Wm. C. Plummer, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. Jan 28th, 1862, is 22 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair complexion; light hair and yellow or hazel eyes; born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

Private Alvin J. Sharp, who enlisted at Cedar Springs, Cherokee Co. Ala. Jan 28th, 1862, is 27 years of age, about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes; born in the State of North Carolina, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

Private James Smith, who enlisted May 11, 1862 at Corinth, Miss. is 35 years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, dark complexion, black hair and eyes; born in the State of South Carolina, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

Private Robert E. Deyle, who enlisted Aug. 24, 1862, at Rome, Georgia, is about 29 years of age, six feet high, dark complexion, dark hair and grey eyes; born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

Private Hannibal C. Bell, who enlisted Jan. 28, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. is about 18 years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, fair complexion, dark hair & blue eyes; born in the State of Alabama, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

Private Wm. J. Kimble, who enlisted Jan. 23, 1862 at Cedar Springs, Cherokee county, Ala. is nineteen years of age, five feet 8 to 10 inches high, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes; born in the State of Georgia, and by occupation when he enlisted a farmer.

All the above named deserters belong to Co (D) 4th Ala. Battalion Infantry vols; and for the apprehension of each of them will be paid thirty dollars, according to army regulations, &c. All deserters from the 15th to the 17th Dec. W. M. G. RANDLE, Comdg Co.

## LEAD! LEAD! LEAD!

ALL the OLD LEAD, in small or large quantities, wanted by the Government.

The Superintendent appeals to all men, women and children and negroes who can find old bits of lead and wish to contribute aid to our glorious struggle to bring in the same and their names and donations will be forwarded.

Cash will be paid to all who require it.

JNO. D. HOKE, Agent.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Probate Court of Calhoun Co. Administrator of the estate of Thomas Wilkins, late of said county, deceased, on the 10th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same within the time allowed by law or the same will be barred, and those indebted to said estate will be required to make payment.

Dec. 13, '62. M. J. TURNLEY, General Adm.

## \$25 REWARD.

FOR information from the undersigned, living 8 miles from Aurora and 10 from Guntersville, Ala. on the 31st of December last, an iron gray mare six years old and dark bay, about 15 hands high, roan nose, has marks of far on her breast and throat, and a saddle mark on the right side of her withers, tolerably long mane with the ends checked off white on the end of her tail, and a small lump and gear on the front of one of her hind cankles. A reasonable reward will be paid for information leading to her recovery, or \$25 for her delivery to me.

Jan. 8, '63. SHEPHERD WILLMON.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Reuben C. Johnson, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the probate court of DeKalb county, on the 27th Nov. 1862, notice is given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

MARIAH W. JOHNSON, Adm.

## Notice to Traders.

THE undersigned offers for sale his House and Lot, containing two acres of land, in the Town of Jacksonville, situated near the location of the Jacksonville depot on the A. & T. R. Railroad. For information apply to W. J. JOHNSON.

Dec. 2, 1862—At.

## THE BATTLE OF CANE HILL.

All our information from Arkansas convinces us that the reports of the Federal Generals of the battle at Cane Hill in Arkansas, published by us yesterday, are, as usual falsifications, and that they were in fact soundly thrashed, and not only suffered much more largely than Gen. Hindman's forces but were driven from the field. We have conversed with an influential Missourian, direct from Gen. Holme's headquarters, who gives us the substance of Gen. Hindman's official report from which we arrive at a very different conclusion from that conveyed by the Federal reports.

The battle was fought on the 8th day of our forces attacking the enemy, who were posted at Cane Hill, supposed to be 25,000 strong. The latter were finally driven from the field, and pursued to within eight miles of Fayetteville, when our forces fell back to their supply depot, between Cane Hill and Van Buren.

We captured three hundred prisoners, including General Hubbard, and a large number of officers, four stand of colors, wagons loaded with thirty one round complete suits of clothing and some artillery which the enemy was compelled to abandon after dismounting the pieces. The Federal loss in killed and wounded was about 1,000; Confederate loss in killed, wounded and missing, about three hundred. After the battle, the enemy sent in a flag of truce requesting a cessation of hostilities for twelve hours, and permission to bury their dead which was acceded to.

Gen. Steene and Col. Chappell of the Missouri troops were killed. The report that Col. Clarke was killed is unfounded. A number of subordinate officers were also among our list of casualties, whose names we were unable to procure.

Our friends in Arkansas regard the result as a decided success, the fruit of which will be to inspire Gen. Holme's army with confidence in their officers and themselves, and check the invaders who are seeking to ravage the State. At latest advices the opposing forces were occupying positions on the opposite side of Cane Hill, which is on the eastern spur of Boston Mountain.

[Jackson Appeal.]

## THE SURPRISE AT HOLLY SPRINGS.

The following account is given by an eye-witness of the above mentioned affair. The amount of goods captured and their value will astonish our readers.

What a pity those "100,000 suits of clothing" could not have been saved. But we have the satisfaction of knowing that for the want of them the Yankees will become as ragged as our own soldiers and worse.

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 130 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central depot, the station house, the engine houses, and immense store houses were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the depot the barrels of flour, estimated at half a mile in length, one hundred and fifty feet through and fifteen feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the court-house and public buildings, livery stables, and all the spacious establishments were filled, ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored one hundred barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man.

Glance at the gigantic estimates: 1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at \$1,500,000 including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

100,000 suits of clothing, and other quartermasters' stores, valued at \$300,000, 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at \$500,000. \$1,000,000 worth of Medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 boxes of cotton and \$800,000 worth of sales of stores.

As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings containing them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central depot, engine houses and store houses, the most elegant and spacious in the South; the Court House, livery stable, and the largest buildings on the public square.

[Columbus Times.]

## "Punch" on the War.

Through the kindness of some unknown friend we are in possession of a copy of the London "Punch," which gives its accustomed attention to American affairs. It has a very excellent cut representing Jeff Davis and Lincoln at a

game of cards, on a barrel of gunpowder. Old Abe, with a furious aspect and hair erect like the quills of the fretful porcupine, has his last card—the black Ace—raised on high, whilst Jeff, with elbow on the board and the corner of his card resting on his nose, gives his antagonist a most wicked leer from under the front piece of his cap, appearing to say: "Play on old fellow: the last can't help you out of the scrape. Another cut represents Old Abe's perplexity with the Negro. He is seated in a room of the White House, with hands resting on his knees and a most woe-begone expression on his face, while a big luck nigger in his shirt sleeves and barefoot, with arms folded, head thrown back and one foot on the table, in close proximity to Abraham's nose, interrogates him as follows: "Now den, Massa Jonathan, what you goin to do wid dis chile? Eh?"

[Columbus Times.]

## Battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

It is hard to realize fully the vast importance of the cause of our country in this brilliant engagement; and it will be a subject of future wonder when the historian chronicles the astounding disparity of numbers engaged, and the equal disparity of casualties. It is not going too far, perhaps, to say that it is by far the most signal defeat the enemy has yet suffered, and, in proportion to its magnitude, by far the most important in its results of any engagement which has yet taken place. Just think of it.

Two skeleton regiments numbering not more than 600 men, met and utterly routed a force of 8,000 with a loss 120 killed and wounded and missing, and over 500 captured prisoners, and 600 stand of arms. The largest estimate we have seen of our loss falls below 75; it is generally believed however, in official circles, that our loss in killed, wounded and missing is less than 50. Truly we have abundant reason for confidence in the impregnable of our works at Vicksburg, and the scientific generalship of Lieut. Gen. Pemberton. Such a result as the battle at Chickasaw Bayou is calculated to give renewed confidence to our gallant troops, and produce a powerful depression in the ranks of their enemies. Evidently the abolitionists have been completely baffled, and from late intelligence it would seem that they had given up the fruitless effort to reduce Vicksburg. Whether they will admit or not is a question which will not return of a long delay. If they conclude to do so, we have every assurance that we are prepared for them.—Jackson Mississippi.

## APPAINS IN MISSOURI.

Some interesting items from a letter received by a member of Congress from a gentleman in Mississippi, whose wife has recently been banished from the State of Missouri by the Yankees, in order to possess themselves of her property. When the lady referred to left St. Louis, Fremont was holding public levees, at which he openly declared his intention of putting a stop to the war by bringing about a secession of the Northwest States, and then uniting them with the South.

When the flag of truce arrived at St. Louis, demanding the surrender of McNeil, it occasioned considerable commotion in the city. The Yankee General in command of the post, referred the matter to bogus Governor Gamble saying: "The Federal Government would have nothing to do with it. The old army officers were in favor of giving McNeil up. The miserable subterfuge has failed, and Gen. Hindman is reported to have executed ten Yankee officers in just retaliation of the McNeil butchery. This however, we are informed is only one of numerous cases denouncing the retaliatory measures to protect the suffering citizens of that unfortunate State. They are constantly occurring in most aggravated forms, but from various causes do not obtain the prominence given to the Palmyra tragedy. It is to be hoped that Hindman's stern lesson will teach the cowardly and blood-thirsty wretches to recognize the rules of civilized warfare.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

## KENTUCKY MOVING.

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 23rd December, (as quoted by the Appeal.) states that "Speaker Buckner, of the Kentucky House of Representatives, has addressed a letter to every member, asking their views on Lincoln's proclamation and present condition of affairs in that State. From a number he has received answers, and fully two thirds are in favor of taking the State out of the Union, if the proclamation is enforced. The Legislature meets next Monday, when Gov. Robinson's message will be read. The Governor will bear down heavily on the administration, and a separation of Lincoln's proclamation from the administration is contemplated on Thursday.

Thompson Marshall is beyond doubt in the vicinity of Mount Sterling. He will not make any move until the last of the week. He expects heavy reinforcements from the Kentucky militia, who are armed with United States guns, distributed throughout the State by Gen. Nelson, one and a half years ago. The militia will go with the South if the proclamation is issued. The cry of "wolf" will not be a false alarm and yet there are no traps for defense, should the enemy come, and squirrel hunters will not be so numerous as before.

Indications of rebel movements into Kentucky are so apparent that Union families are fleeing northward by scores, and the military authorities are beginning to smell the smoke of the battle afar.

Granger's command of 5,000 in Washington cannot safely remain there, and may retreat to Covington.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—Among the strange, heroic and self-sacrificing acts of woman in this struggle for our independence, we have heard of none which exceeds the bravery displayed and hardships endured by the subject of this notice, Mrs. Amy Clarke. Mrs. Clarke volunteered with her husband as a private, fought through the battles of Shiloh, where Mr. Clarke was killed—she performing the rites of burial with her own hands. She then continued with Bragg's army in Kentucky, fighting in the ranks as a common soldier, until she was twice wounded—once in the ankle and then in the breast, when she fell into the hands of the Yankees. Her sex was discovered by the Yankees, and she was regularly paroled as a prisoner of war, but they did not permit her to return until she had donned female apparel. Mrs. C. was in our city on Sunday last, en route for Bragg's command.

[Jackson Miss.]

Send the soldier a warm suit of clothing. He is exposing himself for your defense.

See that the soldier's family is clothed and fed and has a warm fire to sit by during the cold winter weather. Are not some of them suffering for the necessities of life in your immediate neighborhood? We know they are there; look them up, and share your own supplies with them.

Reader the above note is intended for and directed specially to you.

The going down of the famous "Monitor" has even a deeper significance than is involved in the loss of that formidable craft. It is this: All the new fleet of iron-clads intended to operate upon our Atlantic and Gulf coasts "Monitors" that is they are built on the Monitor pattern, with some deviation in the details, but no departure from the external model or the general principles, distribution of weight and forces. Now, if it be found upon trial that the assertions of English authorities in regard to the unseaworthiness of these vessels is true then the Yankee iron-clad navy is shorn of nearly all its terrors.

General Lee said he would gladly give back all the killed and wounded abolitionists at Fredericksburg in return for the heroic Gregg. "It is a great loss!" Gen. Jackson took tender leave of the expiring hero, and Gen. A. P. Hill, it is said, kissed him. How honored and beloved he was!

A correspondent of the Lynchburg Virginian gave the following as some of the practical results of the recent victory achieved in Western Virginia, by the Virginia State Line under Gen. Floyd: nine boxes (10 lbs. long each) containing 500 Austrian rifles with large supplies of ammunition; but what pleased their lives more than all besides were 500 overcoats, 500 jackets, 500 pairs of drawers, 500 pairs of splendid army shoes, 500 pairs of pants, 500 good shirts, 500 pairs of socks, 500 thick gloves, 500 pairs of heavy blankets besides heavy supplies of sugar, salt and coffee. The value of the whole can be estimated at \$250,000. The loss on our side was three killed and seven wounded.

We hope the Yankee prisoners will not be removed from Vicksburg. Let every available building be filled up with them and then if their companions on the gunboats wish to shell the city, let them blaze away.—Vicksburg Whig.

The Legislature of Mississippi has passed an Act to provide a guarantee by the State of the bonds of the Confederate Government. This is the fifth state that has adopted a similar measure. They are South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, and Mississippi. The other States, in all probability, will follow the example as soon as their Legislatures shall be sitting.

The Starksville (Miss.) Banner states that the small pox is prevailing in an alarming extent about four miles from that town.



January 22, 1863.

RECEIVED, MONDAY.

It will be at Jacksonville the 24th and 25th inst. to attend to the disbursement of the Public School Fund. Come one, come all, the money is ready.

J. V. RHODES, City. Sept.

Exchange of Prisoners.—Lincoln it is said has refused to continue the exchange of prisoners, in consequence of the retaliatory proclamation of President Davis. There is no government will permit such of their men as Best Butler, to murder our citizens with impunity, and outrage all the principles of civilized warfare and humanity, they will fulfill their contracts, not without. Well, we must have greatly the advantage in prisoners, and if they will not exchange for them, we know of no better use to put them to, if compelled to keep and feed them, that to send them to the Southern cities which are threatened with bombardment and let them take their chances.

President Davis has returned, safely to Richmond, after his recent tour of inspection of the Western army. His arrival and departure at every point, going and returning, was heralded by the newspapers, which we thought at the time was a bad and dangerous policy. It is now asserted that President Davis, and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, were within a few miles of the recent battle of Vicksburg, and in hearing of the cannon and small arms. Had this been known to the Yankees they would doubtless have made a vigorous and possibly successful effort to capture them. Lincoln never goes about, even in Washington without a strong body-guard of soldiers to protect him.

Small Pox.—As this disease is still spreading in many localities, we would urge upon all the necessity of prompt vaccination. Physicians also request that where the vaccination has taken on young and healthy persons, the scars, at about 2 days old be sent to them. As the disease spreads more rapidly, and is vastly more fatal among the black population, they ought to be sent forthwith to physicians for vaccination.

Hamlin the proslavery Yankee Vice President, has protested that one of the three swords won from Gen. Twiggs should be presented to Best Butler, as testimony of the gratitude of the Yankees for his brave services—that is, we suppose, his *brave* war upon women.

MEDIATION.

The Montgomery Advertiser of the 10th inst., in commenting on the news from Europe, relative to recognition and mediation, expresses the opinion that England has definitely determined on the policy of non-interference; but thinks it probable that Napoleon has determined to offer mediation.

It is now very confidently believed that a portion of the negroes stolen by the Yankees are sold to Union men in the border States; but since the question has been settled even by their own courts that slaves taken during the war will have to be returned or paid for at its conclusion, they will find it not a very profitable business after all.

SALT.—Judge Woods has still on hand some 200 sacks of salt, which he is disposing of at cost and carries. In view of the great uncertainty of procuring more at a time like this, it might be well for those who need to get at least a small supply of what is here. What is not called for in a few days, we understand, will be sent to adjoining counties.

DECEASED SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.—We renew our call of attention to the notice of E. M. Clark, Esq., of Richmond who proposes to attend to the collection of Deceased Soldiers' and other claims against the Government, at very reasonable rates. It will be seen that he has testimonials of the very first character in the nation. From our business transactions with him and the statements of our friends who are personally acquainted with him, we have no hesitancy in recommending him, as a most prompt, correct and efficient agent, to all who may need his services.

The weather has been excessively boisterous for a week past, and we doubt not has proven exceedingly disastrous to the Lincoln's fleets on the Southern coast. We already see notices of some of their vessels having been driven ashore and crews captured, and shall expect constantly, more news of the same sort.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. Wm. White of Capt. Draper's Co. Col. J. P. Morgan's Regt., dated On Road near Manchester, Tenn., Jan. 8, 1863.

Dear Sir:

Since I last wrote you, another bloody page has been added to the history of this war. The battle of Murfreesboro will be remembered with sorrow by thousands, and gloom pervade the hearth-stones of the "great slain."

On the 26th ult. the "ball opened" at Lavergne. The fight was kept up by Gen. Wheeler's Cavalry brigade, and a section of Roberts' battery for 3 days. They gradually retired, contesting the ground at every available point. The enemy rested on Sabbath, and our infantry did not come in contact with him until the 30th, when blood began to flow in earnest. The front of battle was borne by Genl's Cheatham's Hardee's Breckinridge's and Withers' divisions, and right nobly did they sustain themselves. The "blood" of Tennessee and Kentucky "was up," and they fought as they had not, since the fall of Donelson. Alabama's stand by them in this hour of trial, and won for themselves new laurels, as indeed did all others that fought in our ranks. Six thousand gallant men tell the tale of casualties on our side, while that of the enemy reach 15,000. This is the lowest estimate. I spent two nights on the battle field, surrounded by the dead. Cold and blanching and stiff they lay, silent yet eloquent in death, telling of a nation's folly—a despot's madness. Who can estimate the responsibility that rests upon the fanatical authors and instigators of this dreadful carnage?

You are doubtless anxious to know what part this Regiment enacted in the roll of this bloody drama. On the 26th, 27th, and 28th it was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy on its advance on Murfreesboro. At one o'clock on the morning of the 30th, we were ordered to march, and started on an expedition, bold and hazardous, contemplating the circuit of the enemy's army and destruction of his train. About daylight we reached his camp. Halting a short time to feed our horses, we soon moved again, crossed Stone River and found a detachment of Yanks guarding about 50 wagons. These we burned and captured about 100 of the enemy. We proceeded thence to Lavergne, where we found about 150 wagons loaded with stores, which we burned also, capturing about 300 prisoners, and stampeding 700 to 800 mules. From Lavergne we proceeded to Nolansville, capturing many more wagons and men, and returning to the vicinity of Murfreesboro on the night of the 30th, completing the circuit of the Yankee army, having travelled 10 miles. On the 31st we attacked a brigade of the enemy & fought them about one hour, night putting an end to the contest.

The same night we started on another expedition in the rear of the enemy, burning about 150 wagons and capturing a few prisoners, and returning on the night of the 31st.

I have thus far escaped unhurt, tho' on several occasions exposed to heavy fire. I feel very grateful and hope I may be as fortunate in the future.

The enemy speak of these expeditions as the boldest of the war, and award to Col. Morgan much praise. Gen. Wheeler conducted these expeditions. His force consisted of our Regt., the 1st and 3d Ala. the 8th Confederate troops, (consisting of Ala. and Mississippi troops,) Wharton's and Pagan's brigades, and two batteries, 1st Cavalry, numbering about 3,000. Our Regt. lost six killed and about 20 wounded, whose names I cannot now furnish.

This Regiment is in high favor with the General.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Richmond, Jan. 14.

The Message of President Davis opens with a view of the military position of affairs, which is described as satisfactory. The fourth great army of invasion has been defeated in Virginia, and Gen. Burnside has experienced the fate of his three predecessors—McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West, the fortunes of war have been various. Battles have been fought with fearful carnage on both sides, but the hopes of the enemy of any decisive results have been baffled.

On the Atlantic coast the enemy are still confined to the protecting cover of their fleets. A review of our history shows that the war has entered its third and last stage. The first effort was to restore the Union, and has been abandoned; the second was to conquer the South and govern it as a dependency; this too has proven impossible, and has been abandoned; the third design is to destroy and plunder what they could not subjugate. If we continue the same efforts in the past, this design will likewise be defeated, and we may confidently expect that this is the closing year of the war. The enemy possess neither the spirit nor the resources for continuing it on the fourth year, on so exhaustive a scale. We desire peace, but will continue the war at any sacrifice until our right to self government, and sovereignty, and independence of the States are vindicated and established.

Foreign relations are then reviewed. Our right to recognition is shown by reference to past history. Our States, some of which were recognized as independent by Great Britain in the treaty of peace in 1783, and had been previously allies in war with France. When our commissioners demanded recognition, they were told that foreign governments could not decide between conflicting statements made by our government

and that of the United States, in respect to our mutual relations, and that Europe would simply recognize us as belligerents, and preserve a strict neutrality. This apparent refusal to decide was in reality a decision against us, because we were thus unjustly deprived of diplomatic intercourse on the same footing as our enemies.

The question of the blockade is discussed at length. Its invalidity is shown as tested by the principles of the Congress of Paris in 1856. The whole conduct of neutral nations is summed up so as to show that they have enforced all neutral rights that affected us injuriously and refrained from asserting those that would injure the United States. The correspondence between the Courts of France, Great Britain and Russia is referred to. The language of the French dispatch is construed as a formal admission of our ability to maintain our independence, and justifies the hope of an early recognition.

The barbarities committed by Northern troops are referred to, and the action taken in relation to the atrocious crimes committed by Gens. McNeil, Butler and Milroy explained. The opinion is expressed that the infamy of their conduct must be shared by their superiors, who have in no instance punished the perpetrators of these crimes.

In regard to Lincoln's proclamation, the President says: "Our detestation is tempered by profound contempt for his impotent rage." The action of the Government will be confined to depriving of all commissioned officers hereafter captured in the States named in the proclamation to be tried by the States under the laws which punish those that excite servile insurrection. The proclamation is treated as possessing great significance, in a political point of view. It proves what were the designs of the Republican party from the beginning notwithstanding their efforts to conceal them by false declarations. The proclamation is next considered as a guarantee against the possibility of reconstruction it is also treated as a confession of the inability to subjugate the South which Europe will be bound to consider as justifying our immediate recognition, and as an intimation to the people of the North that they must submit to the final separation of the States.

Adequate taxation is recommended; also the issue of bonds, to be guaranteed by the States.

The Message, which is the longest yet issued by the President, embraces a comprehensive review of the whole internal and external relations of the country. It is confident even triumphant in its tone, and closes with a tribute to our women, without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible.

List of killed and wounded in the 10th Ala. Regt., in the battle near Murfreesboro, Tenn. from Dec. 20, 1862 to Jan. 3d, 1863.

Col. S. K. McSpadden, Com'dg. FIELD AND STAFF.—Wounded slightly—Lt. Col. G. R. Kimbrough.

COMPANY A. Killed—Capt. R. H. Hooley. Wounded severely—Privates, C. W. Elrod, S. Cummings, H. F. Williams. Slightly—Sergeants A. Reelin, W. J. Raczell, privates James Watters, S. H. Garvin, W. F. Brown, T. D. Gardner, B. Farley, T. H. Jones, James Beam, John V. Glass, P. L. Albright, T. P. King.

COMPANY B. Wounded slightly—1st Lt. H. L. Houston, Privates A. J. Akridge, J. W. Hiss, W. Lockwood, T. B. Deaver. Slightly—J. Nations, W. Smith, W. Gibson, W. King.

COMPANY C. Killed—Private G. W. Berry. Wounded severely—1st Lieut. R. H. Hagedorn, 2d Lieut. J. W. Rouse, Sergeants C. C. Rogers, A. Doss, privates, R. B. Baird, G. B. Foles, H. L. Henderson, W. B. Landrum, John Miller, W. P. Shackelford, W. J. Vann.

Slightly—Privates A. Cole, T. F. Duncan, J. P. Hollingsworth, J. W. Rice, W. D. Taylor, J. Myers.

COMPANY D. Killed—private T. B. Reed. Mortally wounded—1st Lieut. J. L. Harris. Severely—Sergeant J. C. Russ, privates E. D. Holmes, R. G. Jones, A. Terry.

Slightly—Capt. E. Thornton, 2d Lt. B. L. Archer, 3d Lieut. H. J. Thornton, Sergeant J. McVary, Corp. Nat. Lancaster, privates W. L. Hill, J. R. Pitter, A. J. Ables, J. C. Gibson, S. V. Griffith, S. V. McCall, W. S. Russ, J. H. Simms, J. L. Wilson, W. W. Watters.

COMPANY E. Wounded severely—Sergeant W. C. Perry, privates A. Goffrey, J. Maddox, R. W. Shaw, L. C. Weir.

Wounded slightly—1st Lt. W. H. Anderson, Sergeant J. Vandiver, Corp. J. O. Neak, privates M. H. Anderson, A. Ashely, M. Carroll, Calloun, J. Downey, T. D. Dudley, J. W. Doyle, J. W. Howell, J. W. Israel, J. W. Jarrett, D. E. Lindsey, J. O'Neal.

COMPANY F. Wounded severely—Sergeant M. J. Edridge, privates Wm. Gordon, E. Purcell. Slightly—2d Lt. S. M. J. Howard, privates L. H. Shirley, John Simpson.

COMPANY G. Killed—Private W. H. Sharpe. Wounded severely—Capt. J. N. Barry, privates W. H. Baird, D. V. Hall, J. Hamilton, W. H. Richardson, W. A. Thomas.

Slightly—Privates D. P. Doherty, M. D. Love, J. Richards.

COMPANY H. Mortally wounded—Wm. M. Bishop. Severely—Privates R. P. Hayes, J. C. Norwell, H. P. Lockery, E. T. Warren, W. S. Wharton, J. Fontenberry.

Slightly—Sergeant J. B. Stephens, Corp. J. R. Jackson, privates J. W. Regan, J.

H. Jennings, J. J. Salvons, M. V. Smith, S. J. Tipton, John Underwood, T. H. Underwood, J. B. Webb, J. L. Witt, J. M. Blanton.

COMPANY I. Wounded severely—1st Lieut. W. B. Black, Privates W. J. Anderson, T. J. Bodwell, Peter Bonzer, J. O. Dobbs, R. O'Farley, J. A. Landers, D. Lockier, A. A. Minton, James Montgomery, J. M. Moore, J. Roush, Wm. Roberts. Slightly—Privates J. H. Baldwin, R. J. Bowles, J. Fargerson.

COMPANY K. Killed—Private J. P. Defour. Wounded mortally—1st Lieut. S. M. Skinner.

Severely—3d Lieut. Cary Beavers, Privates J. M. Foust, J. M. Julian, J. M. Lloyd, F. R. McDaniel, J. B. Mullin, F. M. Parin, G. W. Reed.

Slightly—Sergeant L. M. Hudson, Privates James Burgess, John Ellis, A. J. George, H. C. Nations, Henry Rowles, R. V. Reed, A. J. Warnick, J. W. Rost.

Total killed 5  
" Mortally wounded 6  
" Severely " 61  
" Slightly " 86  
Aggregate 158  
SAM K. McSPADDEN, Col. Commanding.

A SIGN IN THE HEAVENS.—An observant gentleman gives us an account of a remarkable phenomenon which passed over this neighborhood a week or two ago at midday. It came from the Southwest and went to the North-east, making a rushing sound resembling the jingling of wagons on a rough, hard road. It was witnessed by various persons at different points. By some, the appearance of a light resembling fire was faintly discernible. It was heard to terminate in an explosion of considerable force, to the great consternation of a number of negroes, all of whom regarded it a terrible sign of the times. It was startling even to those who were at once able to attribute it to meteorological causes, occurring as it did in the very face of the moon's sun. Perhaps, after all, it was a sign. Strange things are happening and to happen, and it is at least not a culpable degree of superstition to suppose that wonders on the earth and in the air are occurring around and above us. The very times are mysterious and wonderful, and may well be regarded fearfully and watchfully.—Edgefield S. C. Advertiser, Dec 7.

A Recreant Southerner.

Some twenty-five years ago, Robert J. Walker was a Senator in Congress from Mississippi, and from 1851 to '49 was Secretary of the Treasury under the administration of President Polk. Since then he has fully identified himself with the North, has written and published inflammatory statements against the South and is now so steeped in Black Republicanism as to be spoken of in the Northern papers as the probable successor of Mr. Chase in the treasury department.

Colonel Rosser, formerly of the Washington Artillery, now commanding cavalry, did a bold thing the other day. With only fifteen men he went into the valley, which swarms with Yankees. They hearing of it, occupied all the passes in order to cut him off. Nothing daunted, he approached Ashby's Gap, where, on being challenged by a large Yankee picket, he announced that he had been paroled. When asked for the countersign he affected drunkenness, and told them the only countersign he knew was a bottle of whisky. While the parley was going on, he gradually drew closer to the Yankee picket, and suddenly giving the word to charge, rushed with a yell upon them with every soul prisoner and brought the forces to Fredricksburg, without the loss of one man on his side.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—Of wounds received on the battlefield of Bull Run, near Manassas Junction in Virginia, C. W. Smith, a member of Capt. Bush's company, Calhoun Sharp Shooters. The deceased died in Gen. A. P. Hill's division hospital. He was a good and faithful soldier and well beloved by his comrades. We mourn his loss, and indeed the company has lost a good man. We hope his loss to us is his eternal gain. He lies beneath the soil of old Virginia, and while the green grass grows over his grave, let this cheer his bereaved family, he fell like a soldier—he died in a great cause—he was always ready and willing to do his duty under all circumstances whatever they might be—without a murmur but like a lamb dumb to his shearer—he opened his mouth no more to cheer his family, he cannot return to them, but they may go to him, and I hope this may influence his family, by grace of God, to try to meet him in that happy land from whence no soldier ever returns—where there is no parting of husband and wife, and father and children, but reign in eternal happiness and bliss forever more, where there is no more tears or sighs, but all is peace and bliss. The deceased was the husband of Elizabeth Smith of Calhoun county. He died 19th Sept., 1862.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that Morgan was within thirty miles of Louisville. Marshall, Floyd, and other generals are advancing from Cumberland Gap and other points into the heart of Kentucky, with thirty-five thousand troops.

Latest News.



From the Montgomery Advertiser. RICHMOND, January 10.

Gov. Seymour's message is published in the New York Herald of the 8th. He says the war has taken more than 200,000 men from the workshops and fields. We must look for the cause of the war to a prevailing disregard of the law and the constitution. Our difficulties teach us that we must reform the people and the policy of the government. The rights of the States must be respected. A consolidated government would destroy the essential rights and liberties of the people. He denounces slavery, the suppression of journals, and the spy system of the general government; enjoin the sheriff and civil officers that no person shall be imprisoned or carried from the State by force without due process and authority of law. The President held his office not by the will of the majority, but by the constitution, which placed him in office by a vote of 1,800,000. If the constitution cannot keep the Executive within his restraints, he cannot retain States in the Union. Those who hold that there is no sanity in the constitution, must admit that there is no guilt in rebellion. He condemns the emancipation proclamation as unjust and unconstitutional, and may be construed as an abandonment of the hope of restoring the Union. If the South must be held under military jurisdiction, and the negroes be managed by the government, the government must be converted into a military despotism. The opinion that the South must be subjugated, weakened the hopes of the people, and destroyed confidence abroad.

The message urges that the Union is indissoluble, and factions North and South must be put down. So closely are the upper and lower valleys of the Mississippi bound together, that when cotton was burned in Louisiana, corn was used for fuel in Illinois. It ruins Southern commerce, and bankrupts Northern produce. Neither in Northern nor Southern union can the conflicting interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, be adjusted.

Dispatches from Cairo, dated the 7th, say that Sherman fought his way up to within two miles of Vicksburg. The fighting was desperate in the extreme. The 4th Iowa lost 600 men. Hovey, who was sent on a special mission with 1500 men, is missing. Gen. Holmes is marching in the direction of Vicksburg.

The rebel force at Vicksburg is over 65,000, and their entrenchments extend six miles from the city. Sherman was attacked on the 29th and driven back to the first line of his defenses. His loss is estimated at from 4 to 5000. Grant, who was at Holly Springs, did not reinforce Sherman. A Federal General was killed, and Gens. Morgan and Smith were wounded.

Farragut and Porter are expected to cooperate with Sherman and McClellan. Banks' army has been divided into two columns, and sent on an independent expedition.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that from the commencement of our permanent Government to the 31st Dec., the receipts were four hundred and fifty-seven millions, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The expenditures were four hundred and eleven thousand dollars. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress, to the 1st of July, four hundred millions. The debt of the Government on the 1st inst., was five hundred and fifty six of Deposit certificates, two, seventy two general scrippies, and a hundred and twenty of 730 100 notes.

From the Mobile Register. GRENADA, Jan. 10.

Scouts who have arrived from the Mississippi river, report that ninety Yankee transports passed Napoleon, going northward on the 6th and 7th inst. The Yankees call Vicksburg "a perfect slaughter pen."

They acknowledge having had three divisions engaged in the recent actions in that vicinity, and that they sustained a loss of 5,000 men.

From the Selma Reporter. RICHMOND, Jan. 12.

Congress assembled to day. Nine Senators and fifty three members are present. No quorum in either branch. Adjourned until to-morrow.

Gen. Prior encountered Roddy's mounted riflemen, five miles from Louisville. With two companies he completely routed them—inflicting a considerable loss upon them.—Learning that 300 Yankees were at Crissville, Prior pushed across to intercept them. They fled on his approach and escaped.

Admiral from Washington to the New York World says that Burnside has resigned and that Lee has been appointed in his stead. Gold in New York on the 8th 120.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12. The Ashbridge's Live pool dates of the 28th ult.

The news of the battle of Fredericksburg created great excitement here. The impression in Liverpool was unfavorable to hopes of an early peace. The workmen of Manchester have issued a congratulatory address to Lincoln on his proclamation.

RICHMOND, Jan. 12. The Paris correspondent of the London Herald says that it is rumored in official circles that another attempt will be made by the great Powers to put an end to the strife in America.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13. In the Federal Congress on the 8th Norton of Missouri proposed to disband both armies and ask for a national Convention to arrange the present troubles and restore the Union.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13. House of Representatives has organized, and in the absence of the Speaker, on motion of L. S. Boteler of Va., J. L. M. Curry of Alabama, was elected speaker, pro tem.

The Senate having adjourned without a quorum, the President's Message was not read.

Mr. Curry of Alabama introduced a bill to repeal the present Exemption Law; also a bill to increase the pay of non-commissioned officers and privates in the Confederate army.

Garrett of Ga. introduced a bill authorizing the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Crockett of Ky. introduced a resolution calling on the President for official reports of Bragg's campaign, thru Kentucky.—Agreed to.

Perkins introduced a resolution congratulating the people of New Orleans and surrounding country, for their devotion to the cause of the South. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Vest of Missouri, introduced a bill making provision for enrolling in the army of the Confederate States refugees from Maryland. The bill was opposed on the ground that Marylanders were foreigners, and the Confederate Government could exercise no authority over them.

Baldwin, of Va., endorsed the measure, and hoped to see the conscription plough run over even foreign consuls, and let their governments come and see about it. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Foot of Tenn. introduced a resolution expressive of the policy of the Confederate Government towards all the United States except the New England States, and expressive of his willingness to make an advantageous commercial treaty with States which will withdraw their troops from the South. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Foot introduced a bill for the purchase of cotton and tobacco by the Confederate Government, and imposing an export duty on all not purchased.

House adjourned.

RICHMOND, Jan. 13. In Congress, Foot, of Tenn., offered resolutions that the South consent to no plan of reconstruction of the former Union, nor an armistice, so long as Lincoln's proclamation is unrevoked—nor over negotiate or even consent to an alliance, commercial or otherwise, with the New England States, but would be willing to negotiate with the States bordering on the Mississippi river, that may be willing to stipulate and enter a league offensive and defensive, and whenever a party at the North shall overthrow the power. Offers a guarantee to the Northwestern States of the free navigation of the Mississippi whenever they declare an inclination to withdraw from the war, and present inducements to States West of the Rocky Mountains to withdraw from the Federal Union. Also resolutions demanding investigation into frauds in flour contracts, etc., pending which, the House adjourned.

MONROE, Jan. 13. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Tallahassee, 12th says our pickets are now within six miles of Murfreesboro.

The Nashville Union of the 7th mentions the arrival of 19 Rebel officers, including B. F. Jiddings, and D. McLeod of Alabama with six hundred and ten prisoners.

Official reports show a more sanguinary conflict before Murfreesboro than was at first supposed. Hardee's corps won the highest distinction. Every officer of Breckinridge's staff was wounded, or had a horse shot under him.

Col. O'Hara, Chief of Staff, Major Wilson, and Capt. Martin, had their clothes riddled with bullets. Breckinridge's son, only 18 years old, was among the wounded. The loss in Breckinridge's Division was 2,080. The total loss in Chalmers' (Cleburn's) Division was 282.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14. Advice have been received here that five Yankee gunboats opened fire yesterday morning on Fort Caswell, below Wilmington. At one o'clock the firing ceased. No impression had been made.



Confidence was felt in the success of our defense of Cape Fear River.

Everything indicates that the grand advance in North Carolina is about to begin.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14. A dispatch to the Nashville papers, dated Springfield, Missouri, 8th inst., says that 6,000 rebels under Burbridge and Marmaduke, with 8 cannon, opened fire on that town. The Federal Gen. Dromot held the houses, and was preparing for a vigorous defense.

The Yankee papers assert that Wilkes captured the Rebel steamer Virginia in the Gulf.

McNeil, the Missouri murderer, has been presented with a five hundred dollar reward by his friends in St. Louis.

The Yankees have burned the village of Laverne.

A report from Shelbyville is that the Division of Rosecrans' army has been withdrawn from Middle Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 14. Official information has been received that Rosecrans has been heavily reinforced, and is now repairing the railroad from Nashville. Wheeler is in his rear and has destroyed the railroad bridges just finished at Mill Creek, nine miles south of Nashville. He destroyed an engine, two cars, all the tools &c., and captured the entire working party.

Parties from the front report that the Federal are ten miles this side of Murfreesboro, and are advancing slowly.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14. Foot of Teon, has introduced into the House joint resolutions to shut out all European Consuls after the 1st of May next, and applauded the conduct of France in the matter of mediation. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 14. It is believed that the fleet and land forces have left Newbern and Fort Moultrie. Their destination is probably Goldsboro simultaneously. Non-combatants have been requested to leave this city.

RICHMOND, Jan. 14. The election of Senator has been postponed until to-morrow.

Northern dates of the 12th have been received here. News unimportant.

RICHMOND, Jan. 15. The Enquirer has Northern dates of the 13th.

The Yankees say they did not renew the attack at Vicksburg, because place was found to be impregnable, and that heavy reinforcements will operate from some other point.

They claim to have repulsed the Confederates at Springfield Mo., and still held the town.

A battle imminent in North Carolina.

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 16. The following has just been received from Kingston, dated to day:

The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, 18 miles below this place. It is supposed to be a strong force on the advance. They are building a bridge over Cove Creek, probably as a point to cover a movement on Wilmington, or perhaps Weldon.

DIED.—In Calhoun County, Ala., Dec. 28th 1862, William Burney, infant son of W. P. & Elizabeth Crook, aged 1 year, 8 months and 21 days.

For a few days the little sufferer lingered when death laid his icy hands on that baby brow, pulled the roses off those fair cheeks and sealed forever the silk on fringes of those snowy lids. Father, mother, rejoiced that bud so full of promise that you now weep to behold crushed and broken, ere it had unfolded to thy view, shall by its escape from the taints and shadows of earth, bloom far brighter in the sunlight of Heaven:

How short the race our friend has run. Cut down in all his bloom; The course but yesterday begun, Has ended in the tomb.

Sister Rebecca J. Hughes, consort of R. Hughes, was born Anderson District, South Carolina, on July first, 1828.

She was married the 22d of February 1842. She embraced religion and joined the Baptist church at Cold Water in 1846. On the 7th day of Dec., 1862, in Calhoun County, Ala., she died very suddenly from congestion of the heart.

She was sitting by the fireside conversing very freely with her family, when in a moment death came and she took her exit from this world of sorrow. So it is with death, it comes very frequently when least expected. In regard to the life of Sister Hughes, we may truthfully remark that it was unspotted. As a Christian she was humble and devout, and as such her place cannot be filled in the church or community of which she was a member and a bright ornament, as a wife, she was affectionate and kind.

Her companion never saw her angry. As a parent, she was extremely kind and attentive, as a neighbor she was ever willing and ready to confer favors, in governing her servants she was humane, but the grim monster has taken her from our midst and the loss to us is irreparable, yet we feel assured that it is her eternal gain, and while we mourn her departure from these mundane shores she with her little children and sainted mother who passed on before is singing the song of redemption final.

May the Lord take care of her children and companion that they may meet her in Heaven, where death can never come.

Weeping companion dry your tears, Of her bliss you have no fears; Mourning children why do you cry, For very soon you too must die.

The object of your purest love, Now attracts you from above; Your wife, your mother now calls you away, To sing God's praises in that endless day.

W. J. Foster, son of Samuel C. and Rebecca Foster, was born in Coweta Co. Ga., Nov. 17, and died of fever, at Camp Biarah, near Loudon Ky., Oct. 15, 1862. He was a farmer by occupation, and was remarkably industrious. He was a quiet citizen, truthful honest and obliging, and was respected as a citizen and a soldier.

He volunteered in Co. I, 25th Alabama in Oct., 1862, where he remained till his death. He left a quiet little home, an aged and blind father, and went out to share the fate of cruel war, and now sleeps beneath the turf with his banner wrapped around him, with no coffin but simply a little brush thrown over him.

Rest, Jimmie rest, on old Kentucky's shore, For war will never disturb thee more, While his father's heart aches, for the loved one upon whom his hope of protection in this world rested, he can be consoled with the thought that when the subject of this sketch was attacked by disease he refused to be left by his comrades, and was therefore kept with them.

"Till earth was fading from his vision, And death had clasped his willing hand And he was passing the haunted portals, Of the unknown and silent land.

Then comrades who had truly loved him Laid him to his long, long rest, With his pale hands meekly folded O'er his calm and silent breast.

W. D. F.

The Will of Ex President Van Buren has been admitted to probate at Hudson, N. Y. It is dated January 16, 1860, and commences as follows:

"I, Martin Van Buren, of the town of Kinderhook, county of Columbia, and State of New York, heretofore Governor of the State, and more recently President of the United States, but for the last and happiest years of my life a farmer in my native town, do make and declare the following to be my last will and testament."

Christian Index.

RECEIPT LIST. From Jan. 1, to Jan. 22.

|                      |        |
|----------------------|--------|
| J. F. Birchfield     | \$3.00 |
| W. C. Clardy         | 2.00   |
| G. Hollingsworth     | 2.00   |
| T. E. Hickey         | 2.00   |
| T. B. Hickey         | 2.00   |
| J. Jackson           | 2.00   |
| W. F. Johnson        | 2.00   |
| R. Roberts           | 2.00   |
| W. J. Polk           | 2.00   |
| J. Webster           | 1.00   |
| W. R. Dukes          | 2.00   |
| J. W. Eadie          | 2.00   |
| R. Callahan          | 2.00   |
| C. Morgan            | 2.00   |
| L. C. Mitchell       | 2.00   |
| R. S. Scott          | 2.00   |
| W. H. C. Sherrill    | 2.00   |
| H. Marney            | 2.00   |
| N. Clark             | 2.00   |
| J. S. Kelly          | 2.00   |
| M. G. Kelly          | 2.00   |
| J. T. Brab           | 2.00   |
| E. Tuller            | 2.00   |
| E. M. Garrett        | 2.00   |
| E. Manning           | 2.00   |
| T. Reese             | 2.00   |
| R. C. Lloyd          | 2.00   |
| S. B. Sullivan       | 1.00   |
| J. R. Graham         | 1.00   |
| J. P. Loeber         | 2.00   |
| Miss M. Dill         | 2.00   |
| A. Wright            | 2.00   |
| C. Walker            | 1.00   |
| Moses Whiteside      | 1.00   |
| M. E. McGathery      | 2.00   |
| John Ford            | 2.00   |
| J. H. Henton         | 1.00   |
| Mrs. Deborah Clark   | 2.00   |
| H. Calmes            | 2.00   |
| T. Phillips          | 1.00   |
| Mrs. Julia Mitchell  | 1.00   |
| J. A. Rhodes         | 2.00   |
| J. M. Harper         | 1.00   |
| D. Black             | 2.00   |
| C. T. Melroy         | 2.00   |
| A. Burns             | 1.00   |
| D. Duley             | 2.00   |
| E. Bridges           | 2.00   |
| S. O. Black          | 2.00   |
| John Holley          | 2.00   |
| W. L. Scott          | 2.00   |
| H. Killion           | 2.00   |
| W. M. Waskins        | 2.00   |
| Farrington Crow      | 2.00   |
| J. A. Whiteside      | 2.00   |
| William Smith        | 2.00   |
| J. E. Massey         | 2.00   |
| J. R. Lloyd          | 2.00   |
| W. T. Thompson       | 1.00   |
| S. Skinner           | 2.00   |
| W. M. Morris         | 2.00   |
| Mrs. Biddy McMichael | 2.00   |
| Dr. F. Treadwell     | 1.00   |
| Larkin Coker         | 2.00   |
| E. H. Kanda          | 2.00   |
| W. R. Anderson       | 2.00   |
| C. Hallmark          | 2.00   |
| R. Blythe            | 2.00   |
| H. Bigger            | 2.00   |
| J. T. A. Hughes      | 2.00   |
| W. M. Green          | 2.00   |
| M. S. Calvert        | 2.00   |
| W. M. Dobbs          | 2.00   |
| E. V. Weaver         | 2.00   |
| N. H. Eves           | 1.00   |
| J. B. Reynolds       | 2.00   |
| E. Smith             | 2.00   |
| D. B. Turner         | 2.00   |
| Sarah L. Irwin       | 2.00   |
| J. L. Wilbanks       | 2.00   |
| A. N. Stewart        | 2.00   |
| E. H. Howard         | 1.00   |
| John Arnold          | 2.00   |
| J. L. Archer         | 2.00   |
| J. W. Davis          | 2.00   |
| Allen Bryant         | 2.00   |
| Thomas O'Leary       | 2.00   |
| C. W. Howell         | 1.00   |
| George Hays          | 2.00   |
| William Tolson       | 2.00   |
| E. P. Cowart         | 2.00   |
| E. M. Clark          | 2.00   |
| Levi Worthington     | 2.00   |
| P. M. Phillips       | 2.00   |
| J. A. Harris         | 1.00   |
| T. W. Miller         | 2.00   |
| R. A. Golden         | 2.00   |
| W. J. Whiteside      | 2.00   |
| E. A. Walker         | 2.00   |

FUNDS From the army in the hands of the undersigned.

Thos. Allsup, Wm. Woodruff, P. M. Bush, E. M. Clark, Thomas Wel's, Wash. Williams, J. P. Linder, Ben Johnson, John McRath, Barny McAuley, John Bagley, A. J. Slayton, J. Williams, R. A. Lugin, J. R. Williams, J. R. Cooke, J. P. Lackey, Wm. Johnston, Mrs. Philip Mayfield, Mrs. J. Haywood, Mrs. Dudson of Oxford, Mrs. M. J. Jennings.

Please call soon, or send by responsible persons. Where you have notes for horses bring them along.

E. L. WOODWARD.

NOTICE To Enrolling Officers of Conscription in Randolph and Calhoun counties. You will arrest the following named members of my Company (K) 4th Ala. Vols. who are and have been sometime absent without leave, and proceed as the law directs in such case: Wiley J. Harris, Chulafuna, Randolph Co. Ala., James Phillips and Andrew G. Watkins, Shoal Creek, Calhoun Co. Ala., Jno. A. Hardwick, Pleasant N. Thompson, and Hiram Meaders, Rabbit Town, Calhoun County Ala. JOHN M. TEAGUE, Capt. Co. K 4th Reg Ala. Vols.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Joseph G. Burns, late of Randolph County, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 14th day of Dec. 1862, by the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Jan. 22, '63. MARY A. F. BURNS, Adm.

STRAYED Any of the undersigned, on the 11th day of January, 1863, two MULES, one a horse Mule, mule color, 4 years old, about eight years old, with a white mane, mane and tail shaved. The other a large dark bay mare Mule, about six years old, with a T brand on one of her hind feet. Jan. 22, 1863. J. W. EASLY.

NOTICE Whereas my wife Drucilla, having left my house, without cause, and without my consent, all persons are hereby forbidden against harboring her, or trading with her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contract. Jan. 20, 1863. S. BROOKS.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4. RICHMOND, Va. Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia Florida, and South Carolina, up to December 10th, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given them. If any are in Federal prisons they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City point up to January 6th 1863.

All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d 1862, and including said date.

7. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, up to December 23d 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro N. C., in December, 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD, January 15—1st Agent of Exchange.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of W. R. Thomson, late of Randolph County, Ala., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 5th day of Jan. 1863, by the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Jan. 22. THOMAS COLLETT, Adm.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of William Smith, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, on the 16th day of Jan. 1863, by the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted are requested to make payment.

Jan. 22. J. C. CAMP, Adm.

WANTED A quantity of Pried Apples and Peaches, for which a liberal price in cash will be paid by JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Jan. 23, 1863. C. CANNON.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the 6th day of Jan. 1863, by the Probate Court of Randolph County, Ala., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 22. J. M. SANDERS, Adm.

9th On Finance.—Brethren J. H. Dalrymple, and Martin McIntire.

10th On Synopsis of Church Letters.—Elder E. Storie, E. P. Cowart.

11th By motion and second, adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

12th Met according to adjournment. Prayer was made by the moderator.

13th Called the roll and marked absences.

14th On motion read the rules of decorum.

15th Appointed our next union meeting to be held with Holly Springs Church, Marshall County Ala., on the fifth Sabbath after the first of June, and Saturday before.

16th Resolved, That we omit the appointment of correspondents with the Tennessee River, and Tallahassee Associations for the present session, as we meet next year before them.

17th Our next Association is to be held with the Providence Church De Kalb County in Wills Valley, near Hendrixville, Ala. To commence on Friday before the second Sabbath in September 1863.

18th Appointed Lewis Cranford to preach next introductory sermon and Wm Penn his alternate.

19th The committee on finance report fourteen dollars and forty cents.

20th Agreed that Br Clerk superintend the printing of minutes, and that he have one hundred and fifty copies printed and have the overplus for his services and if not sufficient this body is to remunerate him at our next session.

21st The stand was occupied on Sabbath, to an attentive and well ordered audience, we hope with good effect.

22nd Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the brethren and citizens round about Bethlehem, for their kind hospitality during our session.

Wm. PENN, Moderator. E. P. COWART, Clerk.

WHEN THE STATES SECEDED.—South Carolina, Dec. 20, '62—Mississippi, Jan. 9, '61—Alabama and Florida, Jan. 11, '61—Georgia, Jan. 19, '61—Louisiana, Jan. 26, '61—Texas, Feb. 1, '61—Virginia, April 17, '61—Arkansas, May 6, '61—North Carolina, May 20, '61—Tennessee passed the Ordinance of Secession May 6th, and it was ratified by the people June 8, '61.

LIST of letters remaining in the post office at Jacksonville up to Jan. 12th, 1863.

A. Alford, Thomas. B. Burnett, Mrs. S. L.; Baird, G. W.; Barefield, Mrs. Rebecca; Briant, Wm. C. Cornelius, John; Cochran, Mrs. Elizabeth; Clark, Thomas; Cannon, Mrs. Lucy; C. Cunningham, Mark; Cannon, Mr. Robert.

D. Davis, John; Davis, Mrs. Parthena; Dairs, Mrs. Francis; Duckett, Sarah A. E. Edmundson, Miss Nancy; Edmundson Mrs. Charity. F. Ford, John; Ford, Cicero D.; Finch, Mrs. S. D.; French, G. D. G. Gordon, David; Griffin A. B.; Griffith, Mrs. L. E.; Gilliams, Miss Margaret; Gilliam, Miss Elmina; Gudge, Henry H. Henderson, Mrs. S.; Hughes, Mrs. Sarah; Henderson, Mrs. L. E.; Hill, Landers; Hatfield, H. H.; Hughes C. B. J. James, M. E.; Jackson, A. J.; Jones, Henry A.; Jones, N. H.; Johnson, D. B. K. Kilgus, James P.; King & Plisla. L. Lee, Willis; Lancaster, Mrs. Charles; Latta, Mrs. Mary Ann; Laughlin, Isabella; Landers, Richard; Lot, John; Latta, J. J. M. McCaghen, Mrs. Rachel; Mathena, Mrs. M. J. S. Morrison; Mrs. Emma; McKinney, Mrs. J. K.; Mathias D. D.; Moore Samuel. N. Nichols, Mrs. L. A.; Neighbors, Mrs. Lee; Nelson, Miss A. L. O. Officer, Enrolling. P. Prater, Mrs. Martha; Powell, Mrs. Martha; Pruitt, S. C. Davis; Porter, Mrs. J. W.; Protop, Miss Mary J.; Phillips Mrs. Charles; Prater, Miss Martha A. Palmer, Mrs. F. M. R. Read, Miss A. T. 2; Rains, Mrs. M. E. Reese, Dr. A. G.; Reid, Mrs. W. H.; Rogers, Wm. L.; Roberts A. J.; Robinson, Miss Ann M.; Ramsey, Mrs. Julia Ann; Robinson, Capt. Read, Mrs. W. A. Roberts, Miss Cynthia E. S. Simmons, Samuel; Smith, Miss Martha; Smith, Miss Martha J. 2; Smith, Mrs. F. M. 2; Smith, Miss M. S. 2; Smith, Mrs. H. S.; Smith, Mrs. H. J.; Scott, Miss Lavina. T. Thomas, Mrs. Susan H.; Thomas, Mrs. L. A.; Thomas Mrs. Mary; Thomas, Miss Sarah; Thomas, Mrs. Josephine; Turner M. J. V. Viles, Mrs. Mary. W. Walls, Thomas; Wallace, T. J.; Wallis, A. U.; Wright, Thomas; White, Mrs. Rebecca; Wigginton, Mrs. Mary A.; Weaver, Mrs. M. A.; Weakly, R. D.; Weaver, Miss Virginia R.; Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth; White, Mrs. Mary Jane; Wells Miss Mary E.; Walker, Miss Ginnie; Wall James M., Esq.

CHANGE TICKETS, A few extra of Virginia Salt 30 lbs at retail. App to BLEN & FRAS.

WANTED One hundred persons between the ages of 16 and 18, and 45 and 60, to form a company and drill monthly; as it has already been intimated by the Governor, that persons of these ages will probably be required to do military service. We propose to all who desire voluntarily to defend their common country, to forward their names to the subscriber at Morrisville, Ala. Jan. 6th 1863. E. M. HARRIS.

ADMINISTRATORS SALE. THE undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Baker Brantley late of Calhoun County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue of an Order of Sale, granted on the 8th day of January 1863, by the honorable the Probate Court of said county, will sell at public outcry to the highest bidder, within the legal hours of sale, ON MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF FEBRUARY.

At the residence of said Baker Brantley, all the personal property of said estate, consisting of eleven negroes to wit:

PETER, Man, 16 years old, 2. CHANEY, woman 32 yrs old. 3. BOWDEN, boy 19 years old. 4. NANCY, girl 7 years old. 5. BILLINE and 3 children. CATHERINE twelve years old. LAURA 8 years old. MARTHA, 6 years old.

The said property will be sold for CASH. No property to be removed until purchase money is paid.

E. M. CRITCHEN, Adm.

CALHOUN MILLS. THE undersigned has for sale the following estate of public patrimony given to these Mills before, and will spare neither pains nor expense to merit the continuance in the future.

M. W. ALBERTATHY, Jan. 16, 1863—1v.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of John Gifford, dec., having been granted to the undersigned on the 12th day of Nov. 1862, by the Hon. A. Turner, Judge of the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Ala. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Dec. 25, '62. JOHN GIFFORD, Adm.

Pay Your Debt. THE notes and accounts of S. J. & J. W. Whitley, R. M. Dickson, and accounts of W. W. Lusk are in my hands for settlement. Notwithstanding cotton and prices are high and money plenty, our collections amount to almost nothing. Having indulged many of you several years, we take this method of notifying you, that unless you come forward and make payment we will be compelled to resort to the law. Let no one complain—this is our notice.

JOHN W. WHITLEY, Alexandria, Ala. Oct. 2, 1862—1v.

WOOL CARDING. I now have a good set of Wool Carding Machinery, in complete running order, to card for cash or toll. Every shirt will be made to a great work, and on the most reasonable terms. So remove with you, soon.

E. G. STEPHENS, Morrisville, Ala. May 12, 1862—1v.

For Sale, at low Figures. A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about 250 ACRES, situated on the Alabama River, 10 miles N. E. from Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Ala.—The tract is covered with a comfortable dwelling, barn, stable and other outbuildings, a well of fine water—a beautiful situation, 24 miles from the line of Railroad to be built from Jacksonville to Gadsden, Ala. Apply to JAS. ISHELL, Tallahassee, Ala. or W. J. TERNLEY, Jacksonville, Fla. Jan. 8, 1863—1v.

Sold, Sold, Sold! I have 300 sacks of S. H. for sale, and can show discharging it. This is Alabama Salt, a white and beautiful article. On Friday next I will also have on hand 100 sacks of Virginia Salt, which will be distributed as follows among the indigent families of about 3000.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

VALUABLE COOSA RIVER Plantation for Sale. A FINE SITUATION immediately opposite the Town of Gadsden, Ga. Tract of 3000 Acres in the heart of the best high state of cultivation. Five pairs, never-failing springs on the place—greater portion of the open land the prime bottom land. A great bargain will be given—apply to R. H. MILLER, on the premises, or R. H. BAYLE, Gadsden, Ala. Confessors 8 per cent. Bonds deferred in payment. Gadsden, Ala. Jan. 1, 1863—3v.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Cynthia Lora, dec., having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. St. Clair County, Ala., or the Probate Court of said county, on the 26th day of Nov. 1862, all persons having claims against said estate, to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

Jan. 15. DAVID H. LOVE, Adm.

SALE. A few extra of Virginia Salt 30 lbs at retail. App to BLEN & FRAS.







# Jacksonville Republican.

"The Price of Liberty is eternal Vigilance."

VOL. 27, NO. 5.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., JANUARY 29, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 1362

Jacksonville Republican

Published every Thursday morning at  
the office of the Jacksonville Republican,  
No. 100 North Second Street, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.

Subscription price, \$2.50 per annum in  
advance. Single copies, 10 cents.

Advertisements, per square of 10 lines, for  
the first week, 50 cents; for each  
subsequent week, 40 cents.

Advertisements, per line, for the first  
week, 10 cents; for each subsequent  
week, 8 cents.

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IN THE MATTER OF THE

ESTATE OF L. H. DAVIS.

PORT, late of DeKalb  
County, Alabama, deceased.

At the Probate Court of DeKalb County,  
Alabama, this 17th day of December, 1862,  
Jesse Samuel, Administrator of the  
estate of L. H. Davis, late of DeKalb  
County, Alabama, deceased, having this  
day presented his accounts and vouchers  
for the final settlement of the estate  
of said deceased, and the court having  
examined the same and found them  
correct, and the said administrator  
having sworn to the truth of the same,  
it is the order of the court that the  
said accounts and vouchers be and they  
are hereby allowed, and that the said  
administrator be and he is hereby  
discharged from the discharge of his  
duties as administrator of the estate  
of said deceased.

Witness my hand and the seal of the  
court this 17th day of December, 1862.

JOHN N. FRANKLIN,  
Judge of Probate.

Jan. 1, 1863—31.

ADMINISTRATOR'S

SALE.

THE undersigned, Administrator of the  
estate of L. H. Davis, late of DeKalb  
County, Alabama, deceased, by virtue  
of an Order of Sale, granted on the  
8th day of January, 1863, by the  
honorable the Probate Court of said  
county, will sell at public outcry to  
the highest bidder, within the legal  
hours of sale,

ON MONDAY, THE 20TH DAY  
OF FEBRUARY,

At the residence of said Barker Davis,  
deceased, all the personal property of  
said estate, consisting of eleven negroes  
to wit:

PETER, Man, 46 years old,  
CHANEY, woman 22 years old,  
BOWDEN, boy 10 years old,  
NANCY, girl, 7 years old,  
MELINE and 3 children,  
CATHERINE twelve years old,  
LARA 8 years old,  
MARTHA, 6 years old.

The said property will be sold for  
CASH. No property to be removed  
until it is paid for.

By McCLELLAN Admr.

NOTICE.

STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Cherokee County, JANUARY  
15TH 1863.

Wm W. Little, as administrator of  
John T. Stewart, having filed his ac-  
counts and vouchers for a final settle-  
ment of the estate of S. R. Kirk, a mi-  
nor heir of Hudson Kirk, deceased and  
of which estate said Stewart was in his  
lifetime guardian, and Tuesday the 17th  
day of February 1863, having been set  
for the auditing of said accounts, all per-  
sons interested are hereby notified to ap-  
pear on the said day and contest.

LEMUEL J. STANFIER,  
Judge of Probate.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of Cynthia Love, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned by the  
Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala.,  
on the 26th day of November, 1862,  
all persons having claims against said  
estate are hereby notified to present them  
for settlement within the time prescribed  
by law, or they will be barred; and those  
indebted to said estate are requested to  
make immediate payment.

DAVID H. LOVE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of John T. White, deceased, having  
been granted to the undersigned by the  
Probate Court of St. Clair County, Ala.,  
on the 22nd day of December, 1862,  
all persons having claims against said  
estate are hereby notified to present them  
for settlement within the time prescribed  
by law, or they will be barred; and those  
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JOHN T. WHITE, Adm.

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indebted to said estate are requested to  
make immediate payment.

JOHN T. WHITE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

Notice.

ON the 15th day of January, 1863,  
William W. Little, Administrator  
of the Estate of John T. Stewart,  
deceased, who was Administrator of  
the Estate of Seaborn Williams, late  
of Cherokee County, Alabama, de-  
ceased, filed in the Court of Probate  
of said County, his accounts and  
vouchers for a final settlement of  
the Estate of said Seaborn Williams,  
deceased, in the hands of the said John  
T. Stewart as Administrator thereof,  
at his death; together with a statement  
on oath, showing that: H. M. Wil-  
liams, who is over twenty-one years  
of age; A. J. Williams, and John  
Williams, who are minors, and all  
residing in the State of Arkansas,  
and in what part thereof is unknown,  
are the only heirs and distributees of  
said estate.

Whereupon, it was ordered by said  
Court, that Tuesday the 17th day of  
February, 1863, be set as the day  
for auditing, stating, and passing up  
said accounts and vouchers, and  
that notice thereof be given, by pub-  
lication in the Jacksonville Republican,  
a newspaper published in the Town  
of Jacksonville, county of Alabama  
and State of Alabama, once a week for  
three consecutive weeks.

LEMUEL J. STANFIER,  
Judge of Probate of said county.  
Jan. 22, 1863—21.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have  
been duly exchanged, and are hereby so  
declared:

1. All officers and men captured in  
Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missis-  
sippi, Georgia, Florida, and South Car-  
olina, up to 1 October 1862, 1863.

2. All officers and men captured in  
Mississippi, Kansas, New Mexico, Ariz-  
ona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to Jan-  
uary 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply  
not only to officers and men of the Con-  
federate service, but also to all persons  
captured in arms or hostile array against  
the United States, whether they have  
been the chosen of the military or not,  
and to whom they were attached, and  
whenever they have been in the service  
of the United States. If any are  
found to be in the service of the United  
States, they shall be delivered to the  
Confederate authorities.

4. All Confederate officers and men  
who have been delivered at any point  
up to January 6th 1863.

5. All Confederate officers and men  
who have been delivered at Vicksburg up  
to December 23d 1862, and including  
said date.

6. All paroled Confederate officers  
and men paroled at Vicksburg, up  
to December 23d 1862, and including  
said date.

7. All Confederate officers and men  
captured and paroled at Fredericksburg  
Va., in December 1862.

8. All Confederate officers and men  
captured and paroled at Gettysburg N.  
C., in December, 1862.

9. Other miscellaneous and minor  
exchanges, of which the appropriate offi-  
cers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD,  
January 15—11 Agent of Exchange.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of W. R. Henson, late of Randolph  
county, Ala. deceased, having been granted  
to the undersigned on the 5th day of Jan-  
uary, 1863, by the Probate Court of said county,  
all persons having claims against said  
estate are hereby notified to present them  
for settlement within the time prescribed  
by law, or they will be barred; and those  
indebted to said estate are requested to  
make immediate payment.

JOHN T. WHITE, Adm.

Administrators Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the es-  
tate of Joseph C. Burns, late of Ran-  
dolph county, Ala. deceased, having been granted  
to the undersigned, on the 16th day of Jan-  
uary, 1863, by the Probate Court of said county,  
all persons having claims against said  
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JOHN T. WHITE, Adm.

POETRY.

"The Weary are at Rest."

BY HARRIS LEE.

We look'd upon the cold dead face,  
And thought that we could see  
Traces of old expressions there,  
And lights that used to be.

A calm had settled on the brow,  
And every wave of pain  
Was smoothed down into voiceless rest,  
And perfect peace again.

There was no writhing anguish now,  
No heaving, troubled breast;  
No gasping breath—no pleading prayer,  
No weary weeping rest.

And we, "the mourners," stood and look'd,  
But, oh! we did not weep;  
We'd seen the full ring, and we thought  
"How sweet the after-sleep!"

Widows and orphans turn'd to him,  
And said: "How calm a face!"  
When it was told in post-mortem tones  
"The good old man is dead."

"He's gone to Heaven," they simply said,  
And then they all went home,  
As up they came, one by one,  
Good deeds and many more.

He's gone to Heaven we thought so, too,  
And said: "He's gone home!"  
As they said we were comforted,  
"Think God, he's happy now!"

An empty temple, then, it was,  
That still we did not weep;  
The spirit that once dwelt in him  
Angels had borne away.

But faith could hear his triumph song,  
And said: "He's gone home!"  
As they said we were comforted,  
"Think God, he's happy now!"

He's gone to Heaven we thought so, too,  
And said: "He's gone home!"  
As they said we were comforted,  
"Think God, he's happy now!"

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es. Shells in angry haste chase each

other along the way, and bursting in the

sulphurous canopy scatter their frag-

ments far and near, missiles of every

description fill the air, death rides riot

over the fields. Far in the hazy dis-

tance to the rear a column of thick, black

smoke belchons that Wheeler and

Wharton have turned their flank, and

are burning their trains and military

stores, while faintly from the left, Bu-

ford is heard engaging and driving in

their cavalry.



# Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

January 29, 1863.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

We received our last bill of paper with an additional rise of \$1.25 per year, and less quantity than ordered, notwithstanding it had more than doubled in price previously. We are still very unwilling to raise the subscription price of the Republican, and will not do so, if our patrons will permit us occasionally to issue a half-sheet, as some of our subscribers of our paper, which will help them better posted with the news than by regular weekly issues of full size.

We notice that a number of papers have not only reduced regularly to half sheets, but twice increased their price. We do not suppose our patrons are more selfish and exacting than those of other papers, and cannot believe they would quit us on account of the plan we propose. But, if there be any such, we only ask them to reflect, that now, when the price of paper and other materials has been increased three fold, one bushel of corn will pay for our paper one year, when we have seen the time here that it would have taken fifteen bushels, and in a neighboring State, 30 bushels to do so.

Dr. C. J. Clark, Surgeon of the Alabama Hospital at Richmond, arrived at this place on Wednesday night last, on a short leave of absence to visit his family. His numerous friends will be pleased to learn that he is in good health, notwithstanding his constant exposure to infectious diseases, and his almost ceaseless and highly successful labors with the immense number of wounded, who have been sent to Richmond from the various bloody battlefields within the last twelve months.

We invite special attention to the advertisement of R. B. Kyle & Co., Commission Merchants and General Agents, Gadsden Ala. Mr. Kyle, has been long and favorably known in this section as a first class, energetic, correct and efficient business man, and we can most confidently recommend the firm as the best agents that could be procured in the business they propose to transact.

L. W. Harrison, whose name was mentioned in our paper, some weeks since in connection with the murder of Johnson, has since voluntarily appeared and been acquitted.

SALT.—The Atlanta Daily Intelligencer says, that at Auction Sales of Salt in that city on Saturday last, there was an advance of 7 cents per pound in 24 hours.

Gen. Wheeler is a "wheelbarrow" as a wheeler. He makes a "wheelbarrow" of his army, and "wheelbarrows" round it three or four times a week.—Chas. R.

CAMP WHEATON, TENN., Jan. 28, 1863.

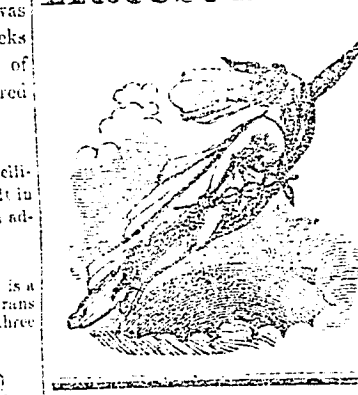
Mr. Grant:—Your correspondent once again begs your indulgence, in order that your numerous readers in De Kalb county may hear of the part which the Third Confederate Regiment of Cavalry performed on the bloody and memorable field of Murfreesboro. As before mentioned, Wheaton's brigade of Cavalry was on picket 12 miles South of Nashville and ever since 24th of November last, of which Brigade the 3d Confederate forms a part, commanded by Col. Howard. On the 24th ult. the enemy on the Nolensville Pike commenced driving in our pickets. On Christmas day, the battle raged fiercely all day, the enemy in strong force slowly driving us back in the direction of Murfreesboro. Col. Howard's Regt. covered the retreat from Nolensville to Murfreesboro, having fought all the way back a distance of 18 miles. Col. Howard, in the retreat displayed great bravery and skill, bringing the regiment through with losing loss. The Regt. achieved an enviable reputation for valor during the retreat of our small force from Nolensville, and the Regt. were in the saddle from 22d Dec. till 28th, fighting the enemy day and night, before the great battle commenced in good earnest. On Tuesday Dec. 30th 1862, the hard fought battle commenced in good earnest, Col. Howard, from severe indisposition was compelled to quit the field and the command devolved on Lt. Col. Wm. N. Estes, one of Nature's nobles, and one of De Kalb's bravest and best men. Col. Estes was in the saddle from 22d

Dec till 31st January, the foremost in a countless number of brilliant charges upon the enemy, never complaining of hunger, cold, fatigue nor Jangle, but in every part of the field he emulated the irresistible impetuosity of Murat, and the steady, dauntless bravery of Ney of whom it has been said, "He was bravest of the brave." He led us 8 miles in the rear of the enemy on Wednesday, (the great day of the fight) and dashed into enemy's wagon train and captured 500 wagons and hundreds of prisoners. Most of which they stood in great need such as soldiers' over-coats, hats, caps, boots, Blankets, saddles, horses, in short everything which would give comfort to a poor soldier. Col. Estes' men were all eager for the fray, and eulogy aside, they fought splendidly. Capt. Rothrock, Adj. of the Regt. fell on Wednesday mortally wounded. He was a brave man and is much lamented by all. Major Corn retired from the field on Wednesday 31st, and Col. Estes fought the Regt. through without the aid of any field officers: being aided after Capt. Rothrock fell by Mr. Nicholson of Cherokee county as Acting Adjutant.

Capt. Lanford displayed great courage, and was through the thickest of the fight. Lieuts. Small, Williams and Nicholson acted bravely thro the whole fight. Capt. Rees and Lieut. Wm. Lanford both fought well. Lt. Roek- ing was mortally wounded and captured. Waller Overton Ballock a talented young gentleman from Lexington Ky., who is on Col. Howard's staff went thro the whole fight and displayed great gallantry. The loss of the Regt. is not precisely known, but I expect 40 is a precise estimate. Two companies being detached, the regt. numbered only 250 when the battle commenced. To Col. Estes is due as much of eulogy as will be bestowed on any Col., but in the reports of General's modest merit is too often unjustly overlooked. I will close by saying that Col. Estes demonstrated that he knew no fear, that he is a skillful and able officer, and in confirmation of all this, his men almost idolize him. He has raised a reputation for the Regt. as enduring as time, and when he shall be laid in the cold grave the genius of divinity will weep over him for he is the peer of them all. More anon. De Kalb.

MARRIED.—On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Wm. Thompson, Mr. Littleberry Overby, of Newnan Ga., to Miss Ann O. Carson of Boiling Springs Ala.

## Latest News.



From the Selma Reporter.

Richmond, Jan. 19. A report that a battle is imminent at Fredericksburg was received to-day, and a large force of the enemy were reported crossing the Rappahannock at two points, on the right and left flanks, but the latest advices bring no confirmation.

The obsequies of the late Gen. David R. Jones took place at St. Paul's church this morning. The remains were deposited in a vault at Hollywood cemetery. The procession was a solemn and imposing spectacle.

A proposition was introduced into the House of Delegates that no planter shall raise over five thousand pounds of tobacco to the hand, which excited considerable discussion. Some regard it as playing into the hands of the speculators.

Richmond, Jan. 20. The Herald of the 17th inst., has California dispatches, announcing the capture of Arkansas Post, on the Arkansas river, one hundred miles from the mouth, by the land and naval forces under McClelland and Sherman, who it is reported captured the garrison of seven thousand men and an enormous quantity of arms, stores, &c. It is scarcely probable that any such affair came off at Arkansas Post; if it did it was a small one and has been manufactured by Yankee wire-workers at Cairo into a prodigious victory for the purpose of dissipating the blues on Wall Street. On the strength of this bogus news, gold fell in New York from 48 1/2 to 46 1/2.

Richmond, Jan. 19. The latest advices state that Gladstone, in a speech, expressed a hope that the crisis will be passed by March.

It is rumored that Prussia has sent a dispatch to Austria, threatening to withdraw from the Confederation.

A plot for rising in Poland has been discovered.

At a recent Democratic jubilee in New Jersey, Gen. P. A. Andrews said that the rights of the South must be respected, or we shall turn our artillery upon the Emancipation Garroters of the Constitution. This sentiment was received with enthusiastic applause. Gold in New York 145 the 14th.

Both houses of Congress have gone into secret session.

About 1 o'clock to-day it was immediately rumored on the streets at France and England had recognized the Southern Confederacy, and that the announcement would be made by a communication to that body; but the day has passed without anything occurring to give color to the story.

From the Mobile Register.

Tallahassee, Jan. 17.

Gen. S. B. Buchanan: Gen. Wheeler, with a portion of his cavalry brigade, after burning the railroad bridge in the enemy's rear, pushed for the Cumberland river where he captured four large transports, destroyed three, with all their supplies, and boarded one to carry off four hundred prisoners. Being hotly pursued by a gunboat, he attacked, captured and destroyed her with her armament.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Pittsburg, Jan. 20.

The Baltimore American of Saturday has been received, which announces that fighting commenced at Arkansas Post on the evening of the 19th. The garrison of 1,000 surrendered unconditionally. The Rebels were cut off from relief on both sides of the river.

Forrest, with a force of 4,000 men, and 12 pieces of artillery, attacked the relief and storeships cruising up the Cumberland river, and succeeded in capturing five steamboats laden with valuable commissary stores, and the gunboat Liddell. Several of the boats contained wounded soldiers, who jumping off while the boat was burning, were shot in the water, and the balance all burned.

A heavy rain is descending and the river is now rising rapidly.

The Connersville road cannot be repaired for a long time.

There is no mail communication, and the wires between Nashville and Murfreesboro have been cut by the Secessionists.

Ninety thousand dollars of Confederate funds were seized in Nashville from the bankers on Friday, and confiscated by Gen. Mitchell.

Gen. Longstreet has arrived at Shelbyville with thirteen brigades from Lee's army, and will attack Rosecrans next week, with his entire force, numbering 45,000 men.

A great snow storm occurred in the west on Friday. Several buildings were crushed from the weight of the snow.

At Cincinnati there was a tremendous flood. In Kentucky, the railroad bridges at Frankfort were swept away on Thursday night.

For the Selma Reporter.

From the Northwest.

REVOLUTION IN INDIANA!

PLOT TO SEIZE THE STATE ARSENAL DETECTED.

Advocacy of a Northwestern Confederacy.

ARMISTICE SPEECH AT WASHINGTON.

OUR CAUSE IN EUROPE—THE UNIONISTS RESPONDENT.

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE.

Richmond, Jan. 20.

Dispatches to Northern Journals, dated Cairo, 14th inst., repeat the story of the capture of Arkansas post, and say the Rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river. No official information has been received here concerning the affair.

Northern dispatches confirm the Confederate success on the Cumberland, and the destruction of Federal transports and one gunboat, but give the credit to Forrest instead of Wheeler.

The building of a railroad by the Federal towards King George Court House and the corduroy road across the swamp, and protecting the same by a strong re- doubt, would indicate that the movement on the Rappahannock, was designed to be made in earnest, while the operations in North Carolina were designed to draw troops from Lee.

Alexander Galt, the gifted young sculptor, died yesterday of small pox.

The Secretary of War in his report recommends a tax upon the property and gross income, sufficient to yield a revenue of at least forty-eight millions dollars, and shows that the amount may be increased to sixty millions, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt and provide a sinking fund.

Two hundred Federals attacked a scouting party of Confederate near Windsor on Black Water yesterday, and were repulsed and driven into Suffolk.

The Baltimore American of the 19th says reliable information has been received from agents that efforts are being

made by the Rebels to cut Rosecrans' army off from supplies, and then "crush" it. Rosecrans will not move upon Longstreet until certain expeditions effect the destruction of railroad bridges and capture of Forrest.

Richmond, Jan. 21.

An Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that Indiana is ripe for revolution within her borders. A plot of the Democratic leaders to seize the State Arsenal was discovered by the vigilance of Gov. Morton, and a few others.

The establishment of a Northwestern Confederacy is boldly advocated by the Democratic leaders of Indiana.

Vallandigham in the House of Representatives, on the 14th advocated an armistice. The Herald's correspondent says that the speech of Vallandigham was listened to with close attention.

Napoleon did not allude to American affairs in his reply to the diplomatic corps during his new year's reception. When the emperor passed where Minister Dayton stood, he inquired, "What news?" and on Dayton's referring to "bad news" just received, his Majesty replied that he regretted it, and hoped it would be better within this year.

Tallahassee, Jan. 10.

A Southerner who left Murfreesboro yesterday reports that the Abolitionists had burnt several houses deserted by Confederate families. Rosecrans had put a stop to it. Many of our wounded had died, among them Lieut. Col. Farrar of the 1st Louisiana Regiment. Our officers had all been paroled and ordered to Nashville. There was no probability that Rosecrans would move until supplies could be obtained. The weather is severely cool, and heavy gales are prevailing.

Raleigh, Jan. 21.

Gov. Vance's message was read to the Legislature to-day. He refers to the large force on our coast, and says that every preparation possible will be made to receive them. He alludes to the inefficient execution of the Conscription law in his State and to desertions from the army by the consent of the commanding Generals. He proposes to issue a proclamation giving deserters thirty days to return to duty, without punishment; if they do not, then they will be rigorously prosecuted.

Richmond, Jan. 21.

The New York Herald of the 15th, referring to the news by the China, says the effect produced upon the public mind in Europe by the battle of Fredericksburg was decidedly bad. The battle is regarded as the most disastrous event of the war—in fact it is believed it was a battle which will render the achievement of the independence of the South a question merely of time, and a very brief time. In London, Paris and Berlin, the friends of the South are jubilant, while the friends of the Union are oppressed with gloom and filled with despondency.

In the Senate of Confederate Congress nothing of importance was done to-day in open session.

The House debated the Exemption Bill most of the day. Many amendments were offered. Pending a motion to re-commit the Bill, the House went into secret session to receive a message from the President.

Tallahassee, Jan. 21.

To Gen. S. Cooper, Richmond:—After the capture of the transports and gunboats, our cavalry made a dash for a large fleet of transports just below Harper's shoals. They threw overboard their cargo of subsistence, and ordnance and Quartermasters' stores in immense quantities and escaped by a hasty retreat. Our troops in midst of snow and ice, crossed to the north side of the Cumberland by swimming their horses through an angry torrent much swollen by recent rains and routed the guard, and destroyed an immense collection of subsistence just loaded for transportation to Nashville by wagons.

(Signed) BRAXTON BRAGG.

Vicksburg, Jan. 22.

Sixty gunboats and transports have passed Greenville coming down. We are prepared for them.

LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Mobile Tribune has received New Orleans papers, as late as the 7th inst.—They contain nothing concerning the recent feat of the Texans at Galveston.

The National Advocate—Jacob Barker's paper—has again been stopped by Butler not Banks. Its crime was the publication of President Davis' proclamation outlawing the Beast.

There is not much of interest in the papers. They seem to be very chary of their comments on the progress of events though they contain pretty full accounts of the Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro and Vicksburg battles.

The Picayune has the following:

The Neophytes in this city were never in a more unfortunate condition than at present. Demoralized by the indiscreet advice of their would be friends, thousands of them have left the homes in which they had previously been provided with the comforts of not the luxuries of life, and now they are thrown as a dead weight on the community. Unwilling to work or unable to obtain employment, they seek through felonious agencies for the rewards which are due

only to honest, though it may be enforced industry. At present no chicken-roast is safe, and burglaries are almost nightly committed by them in houses which gratitude should lead them to regard as sacred.

Mobile, Jan. 13.

A dispatch to the Advertiser from McMinnville, Tenn., of the 2d, says: A detachment of 100 of Morgan's men under Col. Hutchinson, made a dash into Murfreesboro yesterday, in sight of the enemy's cavalry camp, and captured 200 prisoners and 20 wagons.

Reliable information from Kentucky states that on the 18th inst. Gen. Woolford, (the Kentucky Federal cavalryman) made a speech to his men in the presence of 3,000 citizens at Lebanon, telling them to go home for 20 days, and if, within that time, Lincoln did not modify his proclamation, he would not call them to fight against the South, but would himself take the field in behalf of the South against the North.

(Signed) G. A. ELLSWORTH, Morgan's Operator.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE NORTHWEST.

93,000 IN REBELLION.

THE ABOLITIONISTS FRIGHTENED—THEY PREDICT AN EARLY PEACE.

France about to go it alone!

Richmond, Jan. 22.

The Herald says that the leaders of the Democracy are in open rebellion against the Administration, and Bright and Hendricks openly avow that they have ninety-three thousand men ready to take the field against the Abolitionists, to strike for their disenfranchisement from the East. The assassination of Governor Morton, who is the chief obstacle in their way, is designed, and is considered a probable event.

The Rebel correspondence captured near Charleston embraces the official dispatches to Mason and Slidell.

The prominent Republicans acknowledge that their party has lost power everywhere except in New England, and they predict peace as early as June.

Richmond, Jan. 22.

The whole correspondence of Senor Benjamin with Mason and Slidell, was captured from Samlers. It appears in the National Intelligencer. Benjamin notices the scant courtesy exhibited towards Mason by Russell, and contrasts it unfavorably with the conduct of M. Thiers and the French Government.

Richmond, Jan. 22.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald says that a man of the highest official position has boldly asserted in conversation that France, single-handed, is determined to end the strife in America, if England continues to hold aloof.

In the manufacturing districts of France, three hundred thousand men are out of employment, and in a state of absolute destitution.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life at the residence of John C. Elston, in this county, George Henry Smith son of Henry and Elizabeth Smith: Born Nov. 28 1829, and died Dec. 5th 1862. The deceased to- gether with three younger brothers volunteered and joined Capt. Hanna's co- 10th Ala. Reg., and was engaged in the battles of Drainesville, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and the series of battles before Richmond. His life was seriously jeopardized in many of the battles. At Richmond he was struck on his belt-plate so as to nearly retain the ball and suffering a painful wound on his person. He was however destined to escape the dangers of the battlefields; and to fall by the hand of our army disease. He was attacked with chronic diarrhea, was furloughed home for 40 days and only lived a few days after his arrival at home. He received all the attentions kind relations could bestow. He was attended upon by gentle and loving sisters, and received the earnest blessings of an indulgent father. We deeply sympathize with the father and family in their bereavement. The father has lost a dutiful son, the sisters a loving brother, the Confederacy a brave and trusty soldier, and a faithful friend. He died as a soldier and a Christian resigned to the will of his Maker. May the relatives and friends bow submissively to the will of God, and seek consolation from a celestial source. A FRIEND.

E. B. KYLE, & CO.

Commission Merchants, and General Agents.

GADSDEN, ALABAMA.

WILL buy or sell, LANDS, NEGROES, STOCK, PRODUCE OR MERCHANDISE, on Commission.

Parties having LANDS to sell in this section, by calling on us, can secure purchasers. Parties desiring to buy lands can be accommodated with almost any description of place, as we have a number of places for sale, from 120 acres to 3500 acres in a tract, and varying in price from \$500 to \$4,500.

Some valuable Iron Property, and Water-Power, for sale.

Gad-den Ala., Jan. 22, 1863.

Atlanta Confederacy copy one month daily, and send bill to this office.

## The State of Alabama, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said county, Special Term, January 10, 1863.

THIS day came into open court, S. H. Hodges, and filed in evidence certain papers in writing, representing that on the 15th day of January, 1863, Thompson Hodges, deceased, His last will and testament, in said County of Calhoun, Alabama, was executed prior to the death of said Thompson Hodges, he deceased, and made and executed his last will and testament, in which petitioner is named, as sole Executor of the same; and petitioner now presents and files in court, a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of the said Thompson Hodges, deceased, and asks that the same be probated and admitted to record, as such last will and testament.

The premises considered—It is ordered by the court, that the 10th day of February, 1863 be set for the hearing of said petition; and the probate of said alleged will; and it appearing to the court, that Mary B. Wood, wife of James Wood, who is the daughter of said deceased, is of full age, and resides in Hunt county in the State of Texas. It is therefore further ordered, that notice of the filing of said petition and paper in writing, and of the day set for the hearing of the same, be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said 10th day of February, 1863, as a notice to said Mary B. Wood, to file and appear at a special term of said court to be held at the court house of said county, on said 10th day of February, 1863, and defend against said petition and the Probate of said alleged will, if she thinks proper. Witness, A. Woods, Judge of said court, at office, on this 10th day of January, 1863.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

## Chancery Sale.

UNDER and by virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court for the 39th District, Northern Chancery Division, 1, as Special Register of said Court, will sell at Morrisville, Ala.

On the first Monday in March next,

The following described property, being the partnership property of the late firm of Morris, Hicks & Co. to-wit: Ad of that part of the upper mill race, as purchased by E. G. Morris of Eljah Loyd, except Lots No 1, and No 2; and two other lots, which were reserved by E. G. Morris in his deed to Hicks and Loyd, of a half interest in said mill tract, with the Machine Shop, Machinery, Tools and all other houses and improvements thereon, together with water and timber privileges as conveyed by Eljah Loyd to E. G. Morris. Also the south east fourth of Section No 7; the north east fourth of the north east fourth of Section No 18, the south half of south east fourth of section No 13; the north east fourth of south west fourth of section 13, and the south west fourth of south west fourth of section No 7, all in Township 15, Ranges 6 and 7, in Calhoun county.

ALSO TWO NEGROES to-wit: ROY, a good Smith, and FRANK.

The Lands and improvements thereon, will be sold for two-fifths cash, and the balance on a credit of one, two and three years, with interest from date; and the Slaves entirely for cash—this Jan. 24th, 1863. G. B. DOUBITT, Special Register.

## Committed.

TO the Jail of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 24th of January 1863, a negro man named NICK, says that he belongs to a man named John Stroud, living at O'ona, Georgia. Said negro is about 35 years of age, is 5 feet 5 inches high, and has a red arm. The owner of said negro is hereby notified, to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. LOVE, Sheriff.

Jan. 22, 1863.

## NOTICE.

ON the 14th day of January, 1863, William W. Little, late administrator of the estate of Willis Geer, late of Cherokee county Ala. deceased, filed in the probate court of said county, his accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate, together with a statement on oath, showing that Cynthia Yates, wife of John F. Yates, late widow of said deceased; Jane Savage, wife of R. R. Savage, and Joseph Geer, who are all over 21 years of age; and Thomas Geer and Elvira Geer, who are minors, and all residing in said county of Cherokee, are the only heirs at law; and distributees of said estate. Whereupon it was ordered by the court that Tuesday the 17th day of February, 1863, be set as the day for auditing, stating and passing upon said accounts and vouchers and that notice thereof be given by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the town of Jacksonville, county of Calhoun and State of Alabama. LEMUEL J. STANFLEIGH, Judge of Probate of Cherokee county, Ala.

Jan. 22—21

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